

ALASKAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE COMPANY CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED



ALIGNMENT SHEETS AND FLOW DIAGRAMS

INTERIOR ALTERNATIVE PIPELINE ROUTE

PRUDHOE BAY TO TRAVAILLANT LAKE JUNCTION

VIA THE MARSH FORK OF THE CANNING RIVER

ALIGNMENT SHEETS

INTERIOR ALTERNATIVE PIPELINE ROUTE

PRUDHOE BAY TO TRAVAILLANT LAKE JUNCTION

VIA THE MARSH FORK OF THE CANNING RIVER

For

ALASKAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE COMPANY CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED

PREPARED BY

NORTHERN ENGINEERING SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED

DESCRIPTION OF ALIGNMENT SHEETS AND OVERLAYS

This volume contains a group of photomosaic strip maps — called "Alignment Sheets" — which shown the area proposed to be traversed by the proposed pipeline. The proposed location of the pipeline and related facilities are shown on each sheet, and the sheets contained in this volume show the complete route over the area covered by this volume, with the top sheet covering the most western or northern end of the area, with following sheets moving to the east or south.

The other data which appear on each Alignment Sheet, and the Environmental overleaf sheets which accompany Alignment Sheets, are described hereinafter.

ALIGNMENT SHEETS

The sheet following this sheet is a Master Index Map, (a small version of which is set forth on the lower right hand corner of each Alignment Sheet), and each Alignment Sheet may be located on such map. The Master Index Map has the route divided into large sections, each of which is identified by numbers and letters, such as 3B. These Sections are 3B, 1D and 1F.

Within each such Section, each Alignment Sheet has been assigned an arabic numberal, so that a given Alignment Sheet can be identified by a designation such as sheet 5 of Section 3B on the Master Index Map.

Such designation is carried over to each Alignment Sheet, since the above described designation on the Map relates to the first and the last parts of the nine digit drawing number which appears in the bottom right hand corner of each Alignment Sheet. For example, Alignment Sheet 3B-0200-1005 is the one described earlier as sheet number 5 of Section 3B on the Master Index Map.

ACCURACY OF SCALE

The mosaic sections of the Alignment Sheets are uncontrolled, which means that no corrections have been made for variations in flying altitude, airplane tilt, or distortion caused by mountainous terrain. As a result, the nominal horizontal scale of 1" - 2000' shown on the Alignment Sheets is only approximate. The scale for each Alignment Sheet was checked against topographical maps, and the horizontal scale accuracy, expressed as a percentage was calculated for each individual sheet. A weighted average was then calculated for the line sections composed of the groups of Alignment sheets listed below. For example, the overall accuracy of the Alignment Sheets covering the line from about Fort McPherson to the Travaillant Lake Junction (Sheets 1F-0200-1001 to 3B-0200-1006) is - 0.7%. It should be emphasized that this inaccuracy applies only to the mosaic sections of the Alignment Sheets and not to the pipeline mileages, which were scaled from government topographical maps and transferred to the mosaics.

Alignment Sheets	Horizontal Scale Accuracy
3B-0200-1001 to 3B-0200-1027	-2.8%
1D-0200-1001 to 1D-0200-1014	-1.6%
1F-0200-1001 to 1F-0200-1006	-0.7%

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The aerial photography used to produce the mosaic has been obtained since 1970, except for some short Sections where older government photography was used. The photography is primarily at a scale of 1" = 2000'. Where larger scale photography was used, scale adjustments were made so that the resultant mosaics all have the same nominal horizontal scale.

ALIGNMENT SHEET DATA

The following information appears on the Alignment Sheets:

1. Pipeline and Facilities Location

The facilities referred to are pipeline compressor stations, meter stations, mainline block valves, airstrips, and associated access roads. Pipeline mileposts are also shown.

2. Terrain and Soils Information

Airphoto interpreted terrain typing has been mapped on the photomosaic portion of the Alignment Sheets. An abbreviated legend which appears on the sheets defines the symbols used. Drill hole locations, logs and legends are also shown on the Alignment Sheets. A description and analysis of the terrain typing and the confirming borehole data is presented in other Sections of the application.

3. Borrow Areas, Staging Areas, Access Roads

The borrow areas, staging areas, and associates permanent and temporary access roads planned by the Applicant have been shown in those situations in which they appear within the area covered by the mosaic. These locations are also shown in other Sections of the application.

4. Profile

An approximate pipeline profile is shown on each Alignment Sheet at a horizontal scale of 1" = 2000' and a vertical scale of 1" - 200'. This profile was plotted from government topographical maps.

5. Erosion Control Categories

The category of erosion control measure applicable to the area shown on the mosaic is stated on each sheet. An explanation of the parameters that were used to select the categories of erosion control measures and a description of those categories, appears in other Sections of the application.

6. Areas of Potential Buoyancy

The buoyancy condition and design solution applicable to the area shown on the mosaic is stated on each sheet. A description of potential buoyancy conditions and design solutions relative thereto appears in other Sections of the application.

7. Revegetation Categories

Right-of-way revegetation technique code numbers appear on the Alignment Sheets. Those numbers, related to categories of materials to be used, and techniques to be applied for purposes of revegetation. Such materials and techniques are described in other Sections of the application.

8. River Crossing Reference Drawings

to on the river crossing drawings.

Reference drawing numbers are shown on the Alignment Sheets for river and stream crossings. These reference drawings appear at the back of this Alignment Sheet volume. Erosion control and buoyancy measures relative to the crossing are indicated or referred

9. Depth of Cover

Minimum depth of cover over the pipeline is shown on the Alignment Sheets as a general note. The factors upon which depth of cover is dependent appear in other Sections of the application.

10. Mapping Co-ordinate System

The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid System is shown on all Alignment Sheets.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEETS

The second copy of the Alignment Sheets are Environmental Data Sheets which indicate environmental information relative to the area covered by the mosaic, including any specific environmental concerns and the related protective measure. Such information covers vegetation, birds, fish, mammals, archeology and current human land use.

Unless otherwise stated, the comments on the data sheets are applicable to a zone which is approximately 2,000 feet wide, on either side of the pipeline route, and which extends the full length of the sheet on which the comments appear. Vertical lines appearing in the comment space indicate a boundary for comment applicability when a comment covers less than the full length of the sheet. Absence of comment indicates as area of relatively low sensitivity.

PRINT REDUCTION AND SCALE

All Alignment Sheets contained in this volume have been photo-reduced from originals which were larger than these prints. The nominal scale on the original drawings is 1" = 2000'. The nominal scale on the prints in this volume is 1" = 2530'.

On each print, a bar scale appears in the lower right corner, above the title block. The bar scale is correct and may be used to scale distances in the photomosaic.

A. DRILL HOLE DATA

1. DATA PRESENTATION



- A Dylli note number
- 8 Temperature probe installation number
- C Date poring made.
- D Soil and dedrock description (see Section 8, 'Soil Description')
- E Bepin in feet of strata changes, and sympolic representation of soil and bedlock.
- column shaded indicates frozen sai
- column unsnaded indicates unfrozen soil.
 --- indicates interpreted depth of active laye
- Frozen soil described in accordance with MRC permatrost description system (see Section C).
- G Water or ice content expressed in percent of dry weight of soil solids.
- * Indicates coming made in area exhibiting surface disturbances (e.g. cleared areas, seismic lines,

1. A double line at the portion of the drill hole column indicates "Refusal" (i.e. the drill could not penetrate fulther).

2. The drill hole data is not plotted to scale, but the water or ice content determinations are shown in their true relative positi within a given stratum.

Z GRAPHIC SOIL SYMBOLS

See Section 8 for explanation of soil description terms and symbols

	BEORGEN	1	CL-ML	ICE	71	DL	SP, SW
8	COBBLEZ	144	GC	MH, WH-ML	77	PEAT, MOSS	TILL
	CH, CH-CL	[0] [0] [0] [0] [0] [0]	GM	NL. NL-NH		5¢	
	CL, CL-CH	20.79 42.79 23.31	CP, CW	OH		SM	

3 SOURCES OF DRILL HOLE DATA

DRILL HOLE NUMBERS	DATE PERFORMED	TYPE OF DRILLIN
2 - 282	Feb April, 1971	Rotary (air
285-497	June - July, 1971	Auger
1000 series 2000 series 3000 series 4000 series	July - Aug. 1972	Yoger
5000 series 8000 series 7000 series	Aug Sept. 1972	Rotary (sir
2A - 698	Aug Nov. 1970	Auger
SNCPC - 373NCPC	Feb April, 1972	Auger
72C series	Feb April, 1972	Rotary (air
A7-A114	June - July, 1971	Auger
8 - series	Sept - Nov 1969	Rotary (air
H7Z series	Aug Sept. 1972	Auger
N series	June - July, 1971	Auger
W73 series	May - June, 1973	Auger
P series PA series	Fem April, 1971	Rotary (air
PRS series	October, 1970	Auger. Orive Samplin
R series	Fes April: 1971	kuger
AG series	luly - Oct 1973	Auger

- 1. Drill note data is shown on the alignment sheets only for those drill hates which are within or near the musaic area on the
- 2. The drill note numbers are shown above as they appear on the alignment sheets.

8. SOIL DESCRIPTION

MATER MOITATION SYSTEM

The soil descriptions obtained from the drilling programs described in section 4.3 have been converted into abbreviated soil descriptions on the alignment sheets using the Unities Soil Classification (USC) system symbols (see section 8.2). The soil descriptions appear in area boil the boring column (see Section 4.1). The classification is given in boil type, and data which modifies of Jugments the basic USC symbol appears in lighter type. The teins which modify or augument the USC descriptions are based on a system of soil identification developed by 8. Burnister, An abbreviated description of the Burnister system is presented in Section 8-3. The abbreviation and leans used which are not covered by the two systems are listed in Section 8-4.

2 UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

A complete description of the USC system of soil classification will be found in Reference 1, described in Section 8.5 below. Bescriptions of this system will also be found in Reference 2 and 3.

Univide this crassification o including identification and Description

80(0) 2(V(5)(95)		\$100P \$1980L3	TYPICAL MARIE	FITTE (DENTIFICATION PROCESSES) sectioning particles (argen than 3 (seems and basing fraction of estimates enights)	1.88	DRAFDRY CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA		
To apply the property of the p			Mell-grades gravels, gravel-same militars filles at our lines	Wide large in grain size and sentlential administ al all intermediate particle sizes	(100)	$c_{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha_{\alpha,0}}{\alpha_{1,0}} \; \; \xi(\pi a) d\pi \; \;) f an \; \; A \label{eq:calculation}$		
	2000 grants G1010 page	(P	Processor and account of the contract of the c	Fredericantly and Light at Lings at 17 des	Mi street	s, sites to rest the set)		
	The state of the s	*	Sille giarris, giarrisand-sill minipres	Simpliating lives by lives with low plaining for M. below.	AN A	#21 meeting all glassion res'ts to DF #(Initing milit delse "K" milit		
	1000	Spart of	EC.	Clayer gamest grant-ded-dray storages	Fractic fines(see CC Se(se))	Part of the part o	Riterberg (sents above frequency and of disk "F" (see as F) greater seemed a trans."	
	100	a though	28	Well-graded sands greenly sands fittle as no logs	Mode large in grain tite and substantial models of all interediging partials bring.		$C_{n} = \frac{d_{\frac{n}{2}}p}{2\log - C(+\frac{n}{2}+\rho)} \text{(Add)} A'$	
	THE PERSON	Dream State	t v	Plainy graded sands. gravelly sands. Utilie as no lines.			\$ = \$ \frac{10 \text{ m}^2}{6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ for least the laid } 1}\$ Not exercise all graduation regists the 38	
	Or that y	Saids with trans. Rigids all trans.	я	Solly steds: sted-to-11 montants	Songlatic lines of lines with the 2/200160 to	Deposit processing a factor processing as factor processing and a factor factor of a factor factor of a factor factor of a	Aftenberg limits delaw "F lime at P1 lank than 4 Limits stating in Natibed zone with P1 halven 4 and 7 see	
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valley like	Unit and City United Street		CH	bangani clays at high planning, far clays		#(£ 0(
				Brabers without all entires to bresh	70 10 20 10	43 50	60 73 60 92 105	

- 1. The above chart has been adapted from Table 1 in Reference 1, below.
- 2. Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols. For example, GW-GC, well-graded
- sind-ground instant with clay binder.

 Clay solls of intermediate or medium plasticity (i.e., / lyquid limit between 30 and 50) are indicated by the compound symbol EL-CM.

 Clay solls with a liquid limit greater than 50 but less than 55 are indicated by the compound symbol EM-CM.
- 4. All sleve sizes on the above chart are U.S. standard.

WIGHLY DECAMING SOILS PT Print and other Arghly

BURMISTER SOIL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Burnister soil identification system has been used to augment or modify the USC symbols. These modifing terms appear in lighter type in the descriptions. The chart presented below summarizes the elements of the Burmister system which appear on the alignment sheets. A complete description of this system can be found in

Belinitions of Terms Identifying The Composition of Scanutar Soils					ar Soils	Betinitions of ferms Identifying the Gradation of Granular Components			
Component			Teins lien Property		Delining Range of Percentages	Gradation Designation for identification		Belining Proportions	
	Rifften	Symbol	Westen	Tyntal	by Weight	As Willen	Symbol .	ACTIVITY TO A STATE OF THE STAT	
Principal companed	SRIVEL SAND SILT	10 M to 10	Ξ	111	50 or more	coalise to time	er]	All fractions greater than 10 ger cont of the opposite that the medium component greduminates	
Wind) completel	Sravel Saed Sill	Add tel Sun	and same little trace	2° 1.	25 to 30 28 to 35 10 to 28 1 to 18	colise (a nedium	al a	less than 10 per cent from less than 10 per cent conte less than 10 per cent conte and fine less than 10 per cent conte and fine	

NOTES (1) The chart has been adapted from Table II in Reference 4.

B. SOIL DESCRIPTION

4 ASSREVIATIONS USED FOR SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

Bedrock	Insdlensed	SHLShale
s)boulder(s)	lyrdlayered	sm(s),,,,,seam(s)
)copb(e(s)	MsMoss	SSSandstone
18vp3,	orgorganic	\$5Siltstone
s)tragment(s)	PtPest	vegVegetation
22610	(1)(s)(a)	vvdyarved
*000	Wx	

n those instances where the field personnel have identified a stratum as TILL on the boring logs, this term has been included in the stratum description on the alignment sheels. Where the stratum has been identified as "fill-like", if has been moted as "fill on the alignment sheets. Till is a geological form describing soil deposited by glacual action which characteristically consists of a melerogeneous instance of city finouph gravel soil sizes, containing arrange amounts of compared and bounders.

5 REFERENCES

- (1) UNIFICE SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, TECHNICAL No. 3-357, prepared for Office, Chief of Engineers by Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg Mississippi, Carp of Engineers, U.S.A. Army, Volume 1. March 1853 (2) Wagner, A.A. Classifying Soils by Unified Soil Classification System; in PROCEDURES FOR TESTING SOILS, published by American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Po. Fourth Edition (revised), 1853; Chapter 1. (3) EARTH MANUAL prepared by Bureau of Rectamation, U.S.A. Desp. of Interior, First Edition (revised), 1863; Chapter 1. (4) Burnister, D.W. (Sentification of Soils; in PROCEDURES FOR TESTING SOILS, published by American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa; Fourth Edition, December 1864, pp. 221-233.

D. PERMAFROST DESCRIPTIONS

1. GENERAL

The nature of the frozen soils encountered in the borings has been described in accordance with the M.R.C. system of permatros description which can be found in Reference 1. This system is summarized in the tables, Section C.2 below. In some instances, these descriptions are given for frozen active layer soils; in other instances insufficient data was recorded on the boring logs to allow assignation of a permatrost category.

7. PERMAFROST DESCRIPTION SYSTEM

	A JOE NOT VISI	BLE		B. VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN I INCH THICK			
roup Sungroup				Glonb	ZabEsanb		
Syntol	Description	1	Synool	Sympoi	Description	Synool	
Pocity bonded N1 Individual toe or intable crystal or	y s						
N	No STEEZE ICE		Non		inclusions		
*#.11-	Excess ice	No Noe	Noe	,	on particles	¥ο	
					Random or irregularly oriented ice formations	Ve	
					Stratified or a distinctly oriented ice formations	¥ S	

GREI	C. VISIBLE ICE ITER THAN I INCH T	HICK
Cronb	Subgroup	
Symbol	Description	Symbol
	ice with soil	(CE
ICE	ice without soil inclusions	ICE

NOTES (1) The above charts have been adapted from Table (in Reference)

3 REFERENCES

(1) Philainen. J.A. and Johnston, C.H., GUIDE TO A FIELD DESCRIPTION OF PERMAFROST FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 79 (MRC 7575), published by Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics, Mational Research Council of Canada, Oltawa, Ontails, October 1952.

D. TERRAIN MAPPING

1. GENERAL

The terrain mapping presented on the alignment sheets was done by L.D. Mollard and Associates, Regina, Saskatchewan, This mapping was done using airpmoto interpretation techniques including stereoscopic examination of zerial photography, review and analysis of axailable published geological and geographical information, and analysis of field being data obtained for this project.

The formalin mapping generally outlines landforms, but, where the scale of the photography permits, the landform is further subdivided into "uphases" (distinctly different expressions of the same basic landform) and "features" (secondary landform elements within a basic landform, e.g., sand dumes). In some cases two or more landforms may be so infinately associated that they cannot be separated at the scale of the photography used. This type of map unit is termed a "complex".

The terrain map unit symbols were generally created from the initial latters of the phrase describing the landform they designate. For example, "IEFF" represents "Foreigness, "IEFF" represents "Tollecial Lake Basin". Other symbols are convenient authorisations of the landform element, e.g., "TIK" for the Intermeters features.

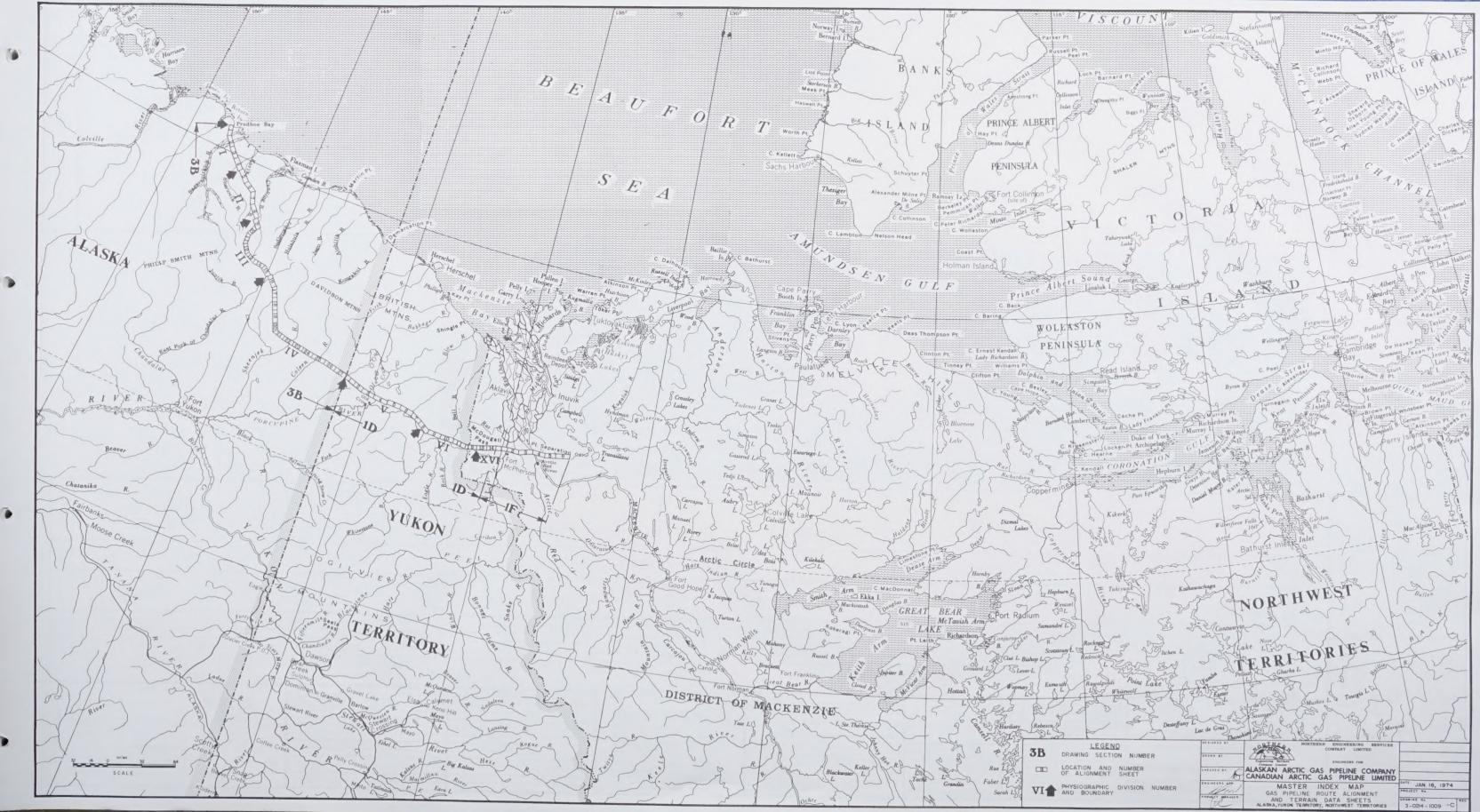
Each terrain map unit within a particular region (called a "physiographic division" -see below) is characterized by a data sheet which describes the majors of that unit in detail including: a description of the landform and its constituent materials, parmafrest conditions, (approphy, vegetation, a stereascopred pair of algorithms (lautiating the learnam unit, the major diagnostic features) used to dentify the landform a list of the openation may be used to dentify the landform a list of the openation unit, and estimate of the engineering properties of the materials comprising the landform, and diagnose characteristics within the major diagnose caused dust safets to called a "feature in legal". For convenience, an autrovated "feature Typing Legal", a providing a binef description of the Leroun map units, is presented on the right hand side of each alignment sheet.

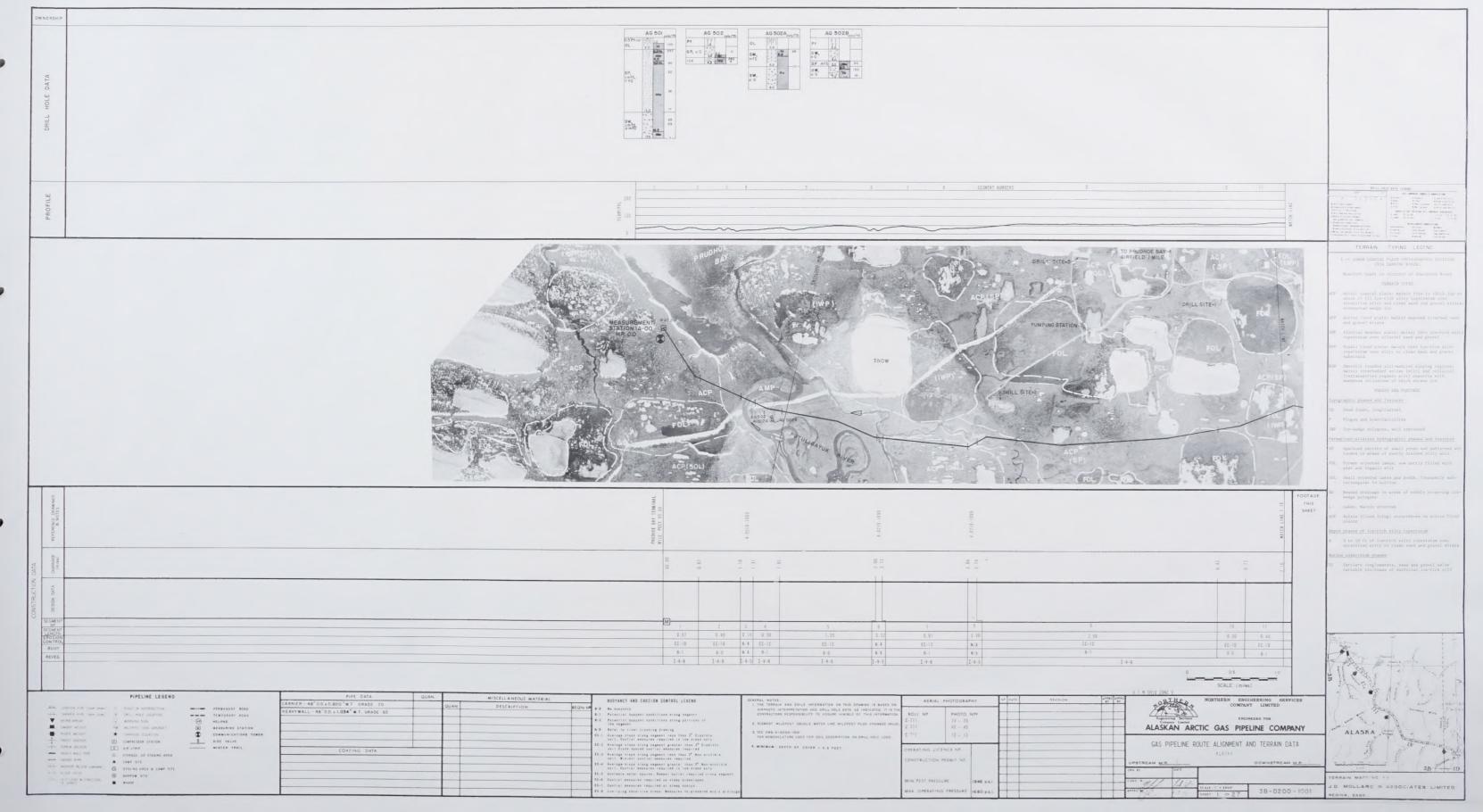
geology of a given (eg.on (e.g., nountainous vs. plains areas; sedimentary vs. ignoous bedrock). In order that such variations could be taken into account. The terrain mapping is presented in regional segments called "physiographic divisions". These physiographic divisions are designated by roman numerals appearing at the top of the aboreviated terrain legend on the alignment sheets, and the location of these segments is shown on the "Moster Index Hap" prefacing the alignment sheets.

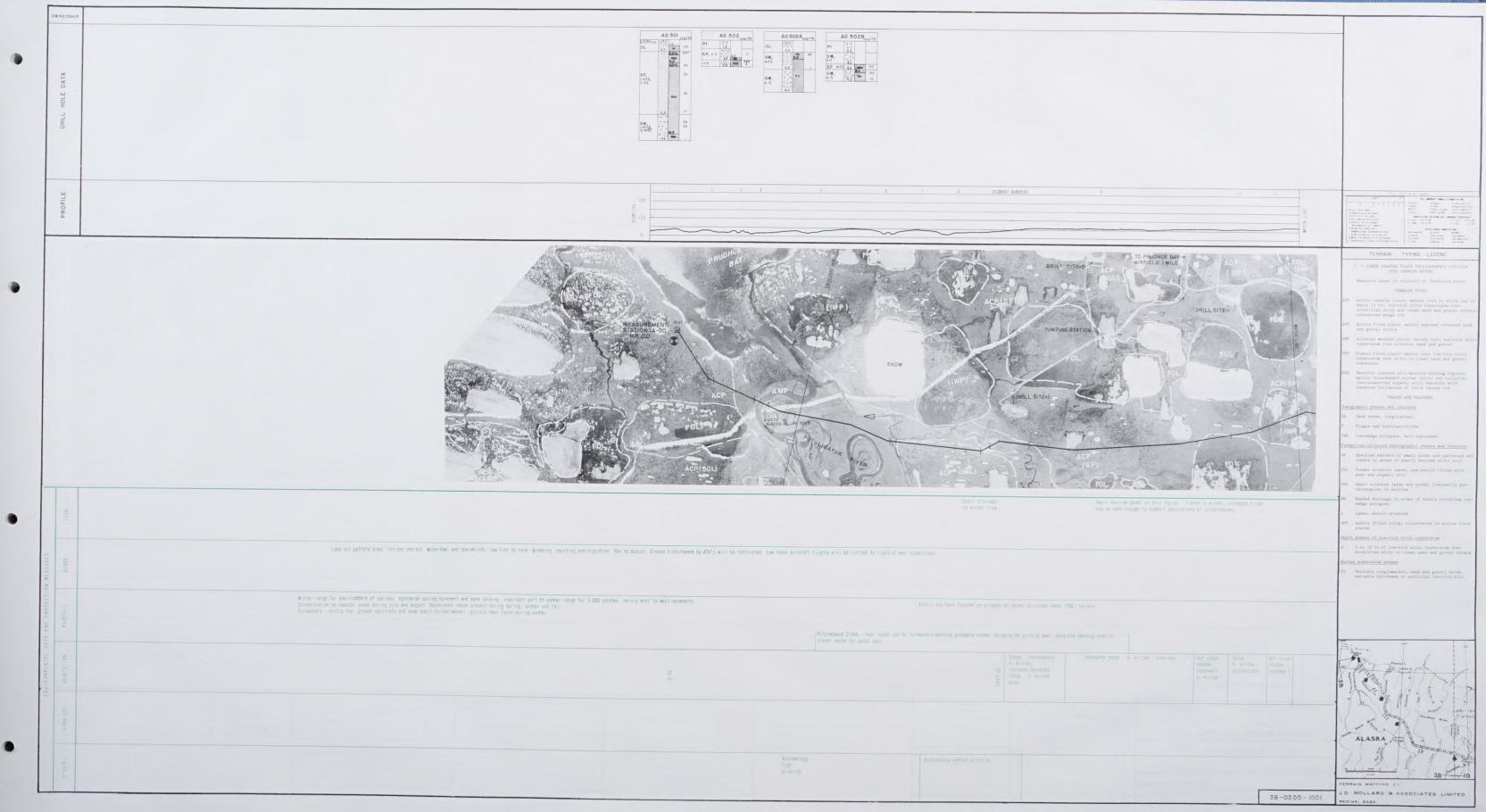


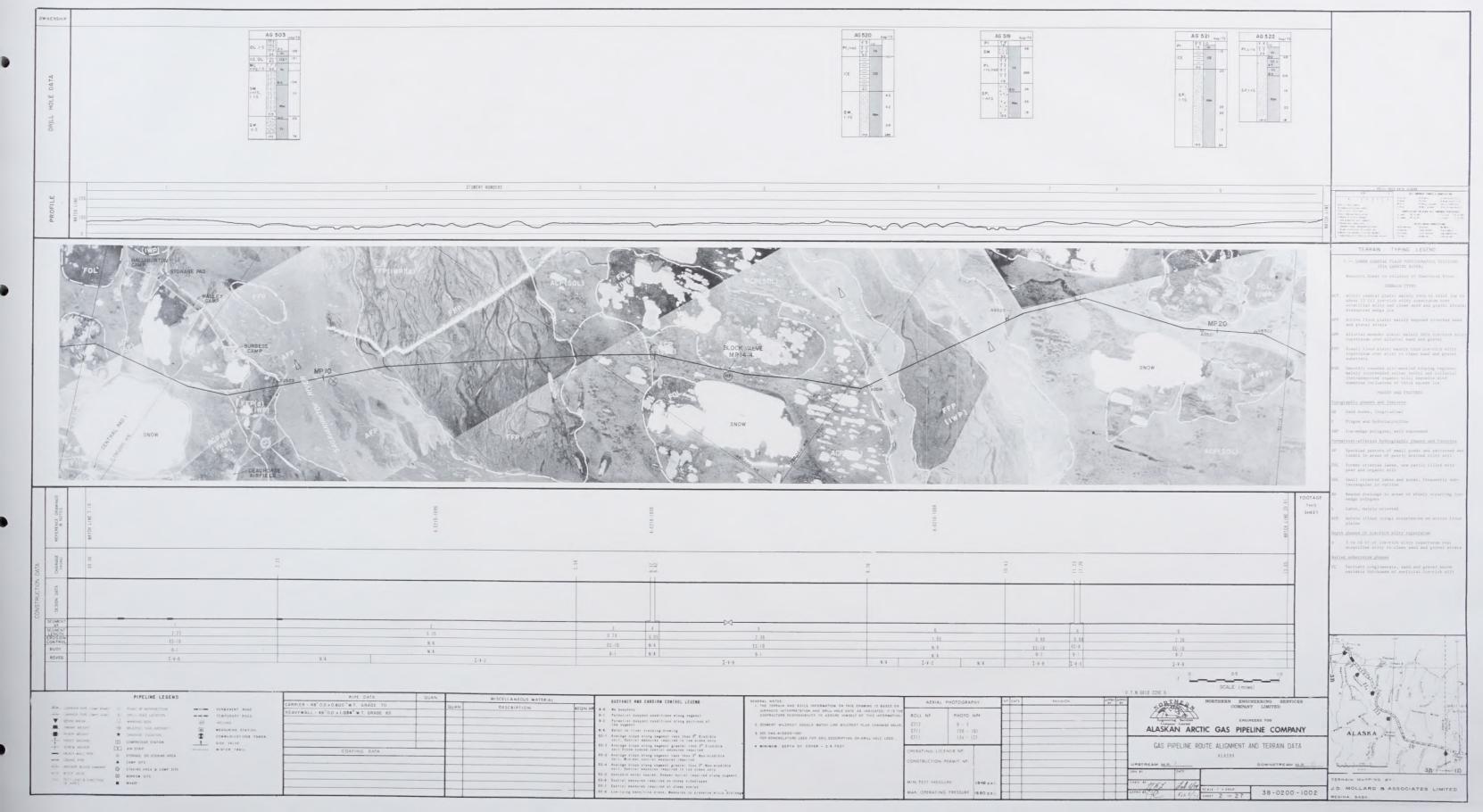
CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED DRILL HOLE, SOIL DESCRIPTION

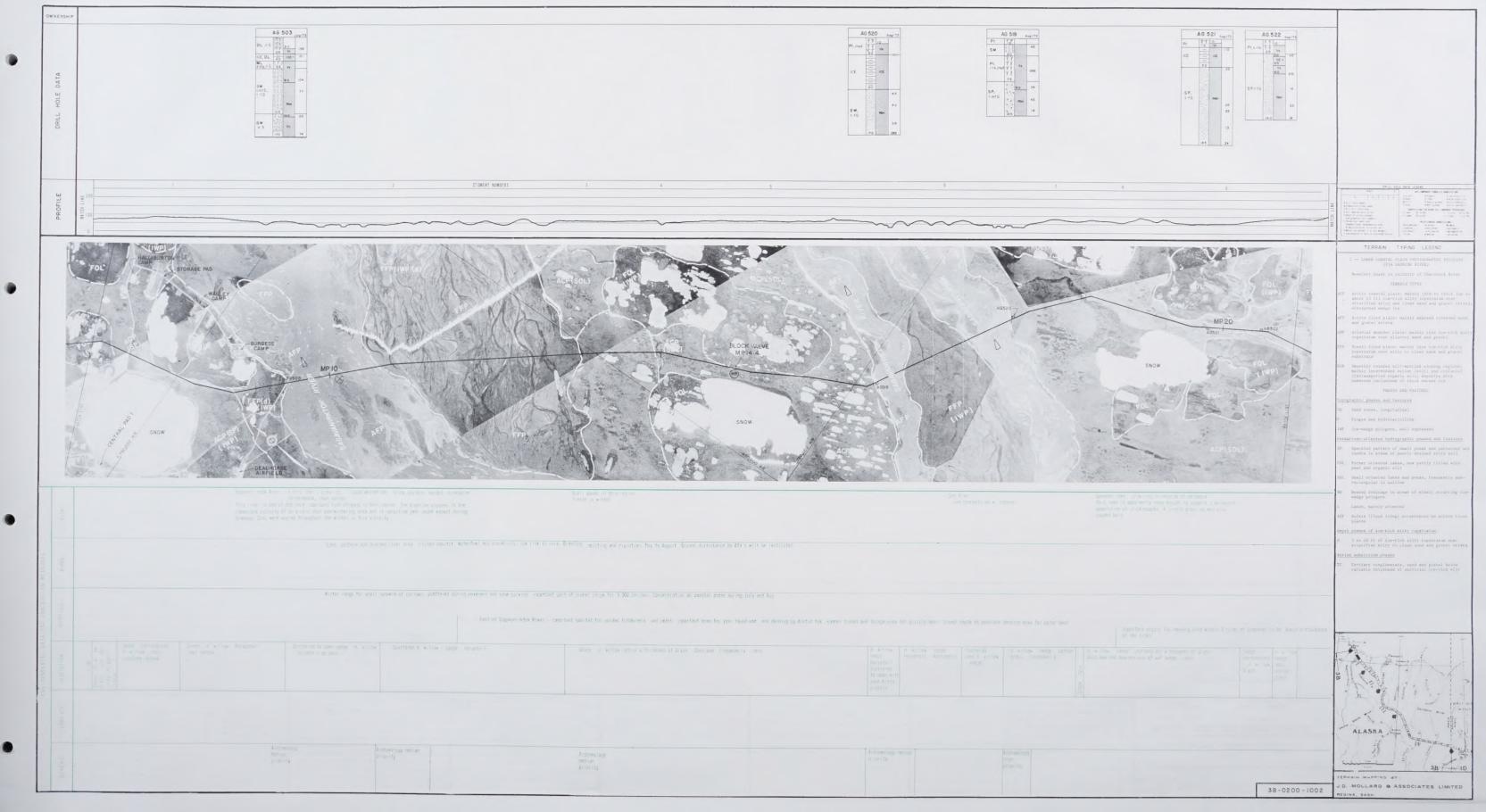
> PERMAFROST DESCRIPTIONS AND TERRAIN MAPPING

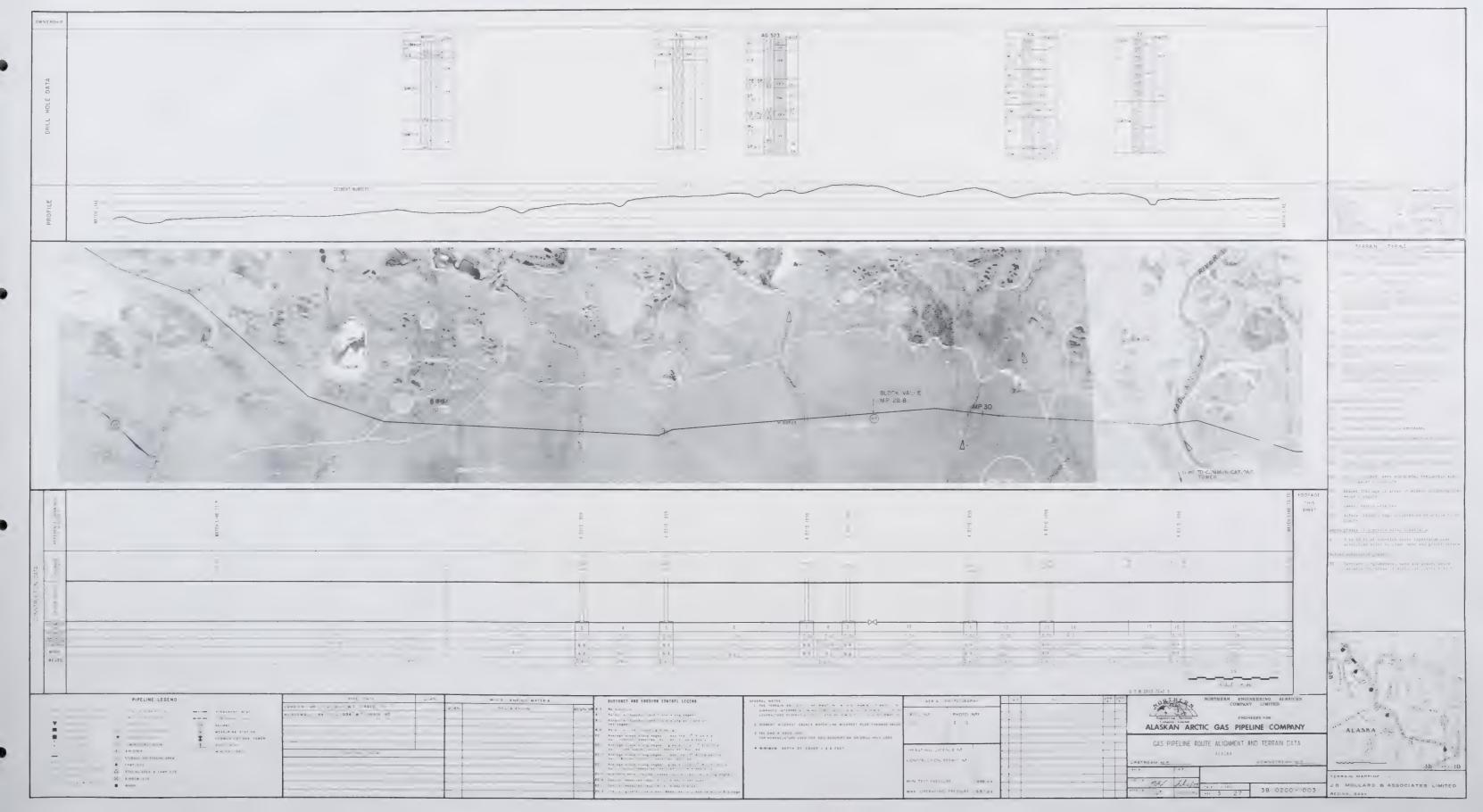


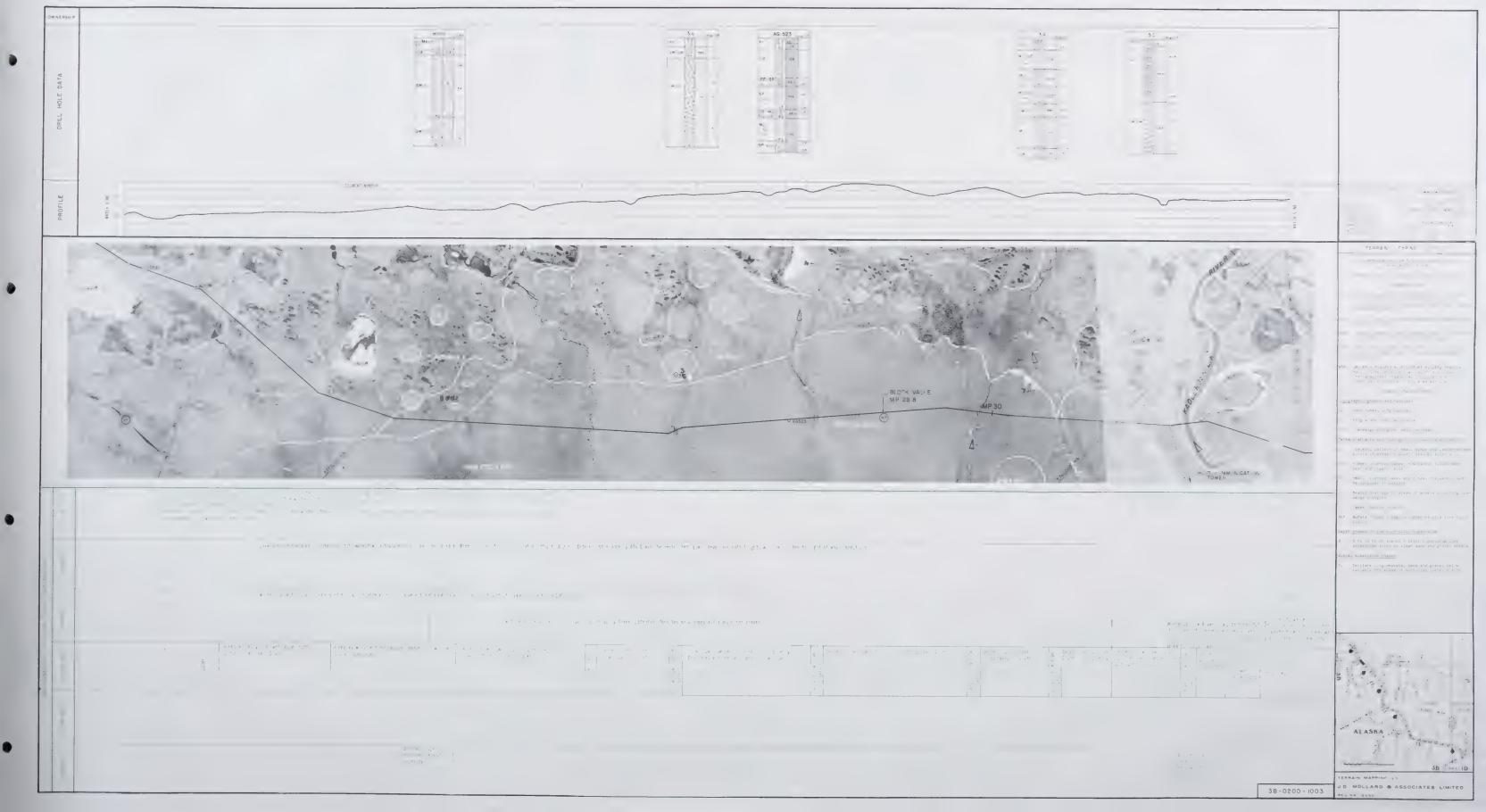


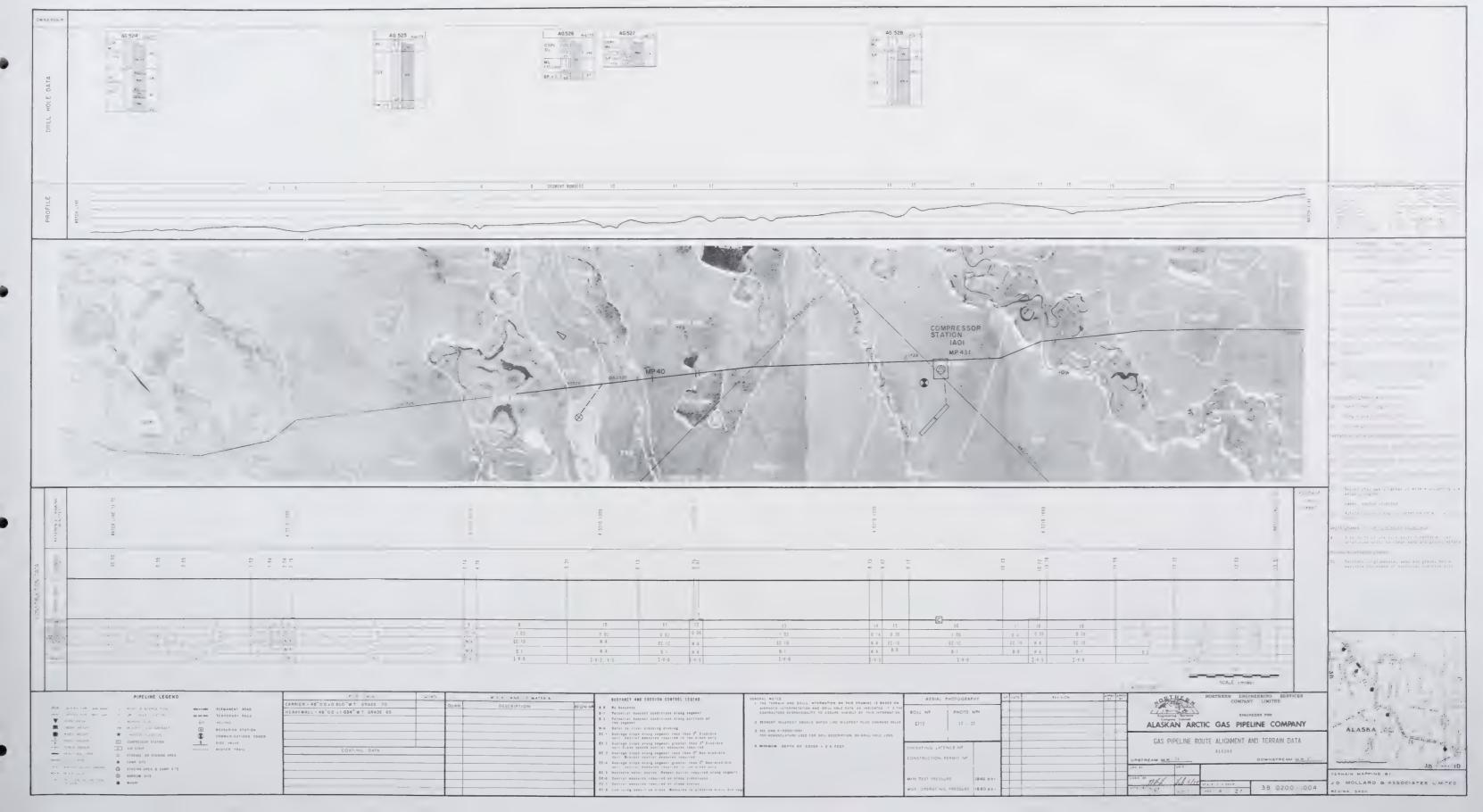


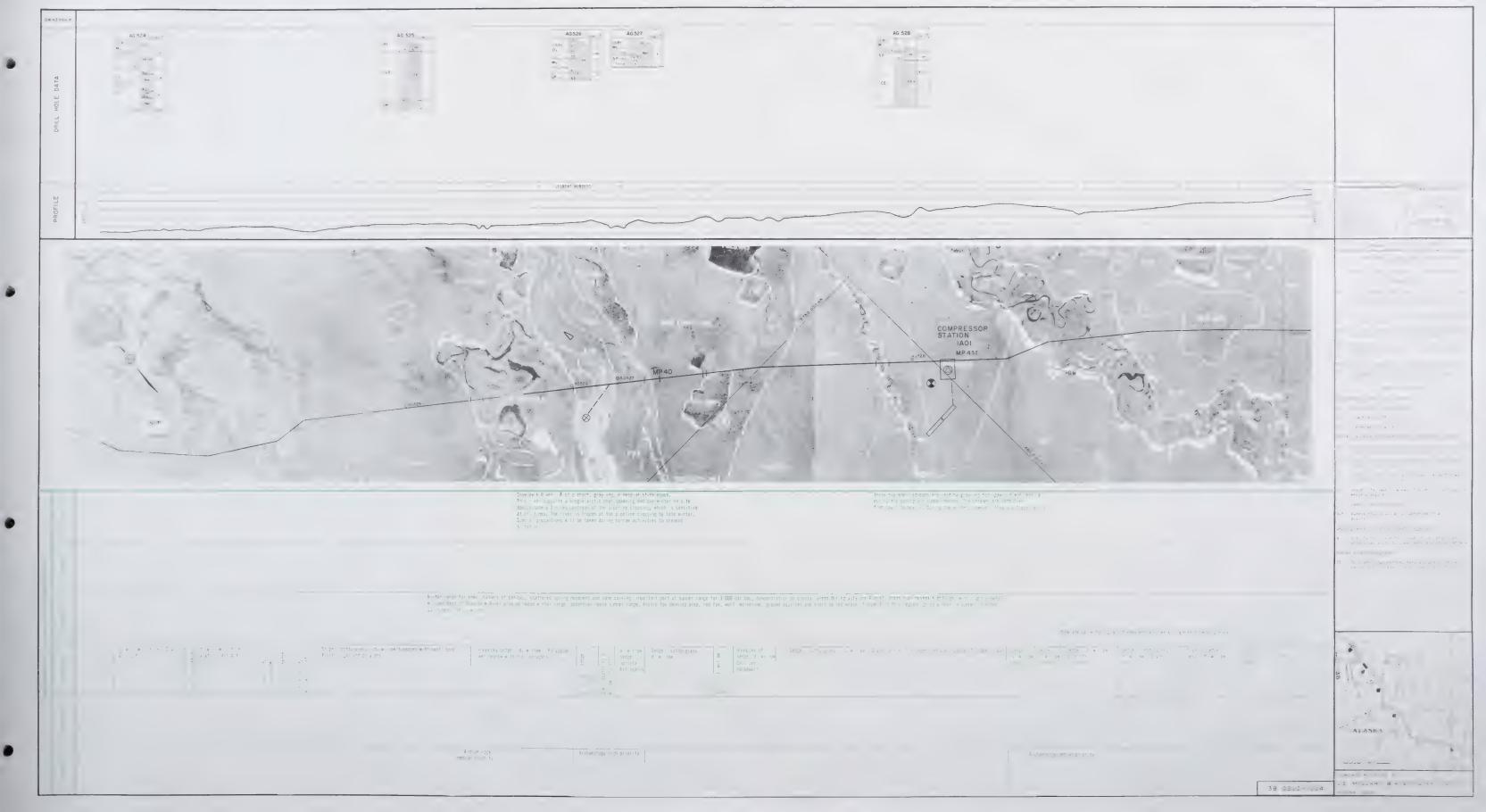


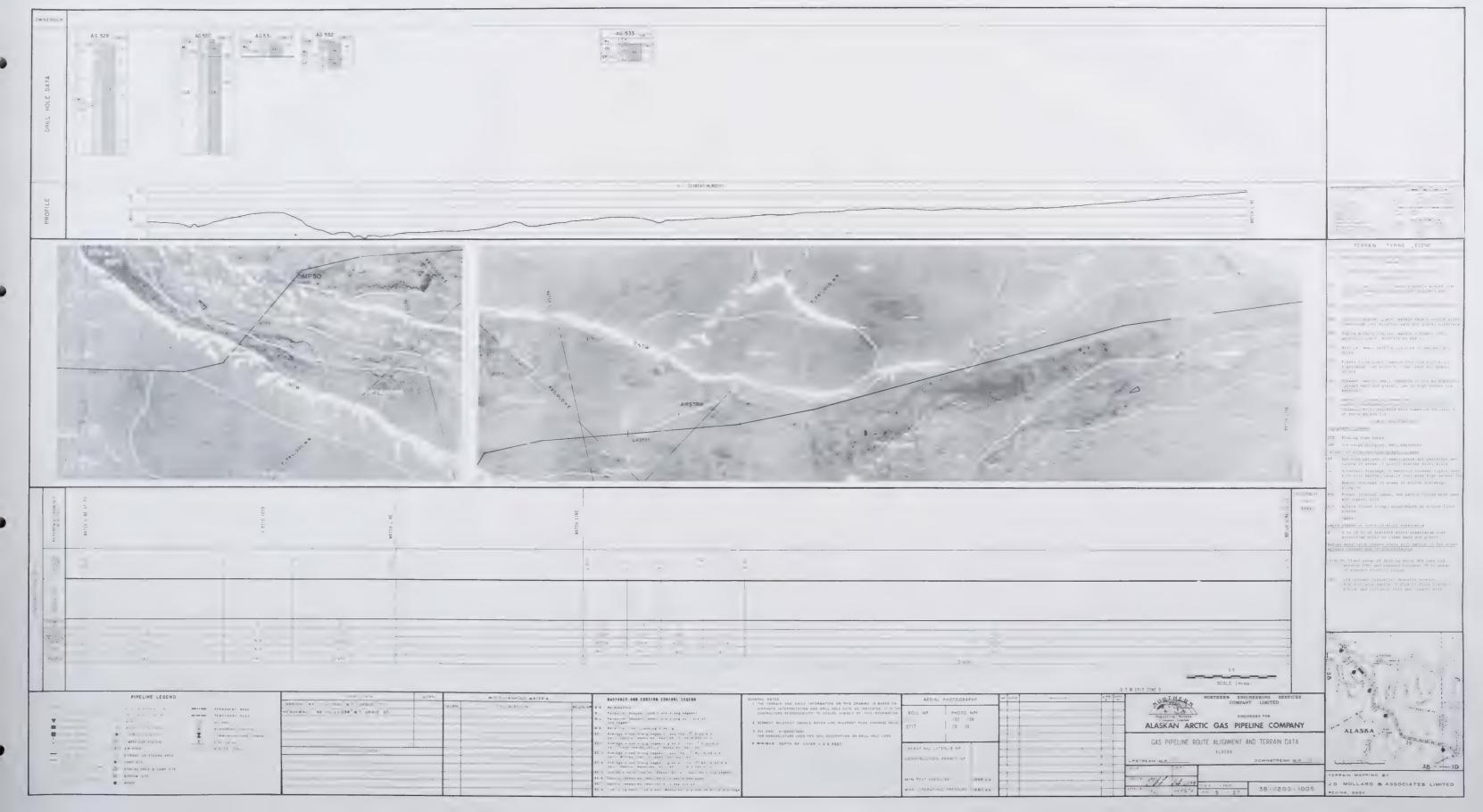




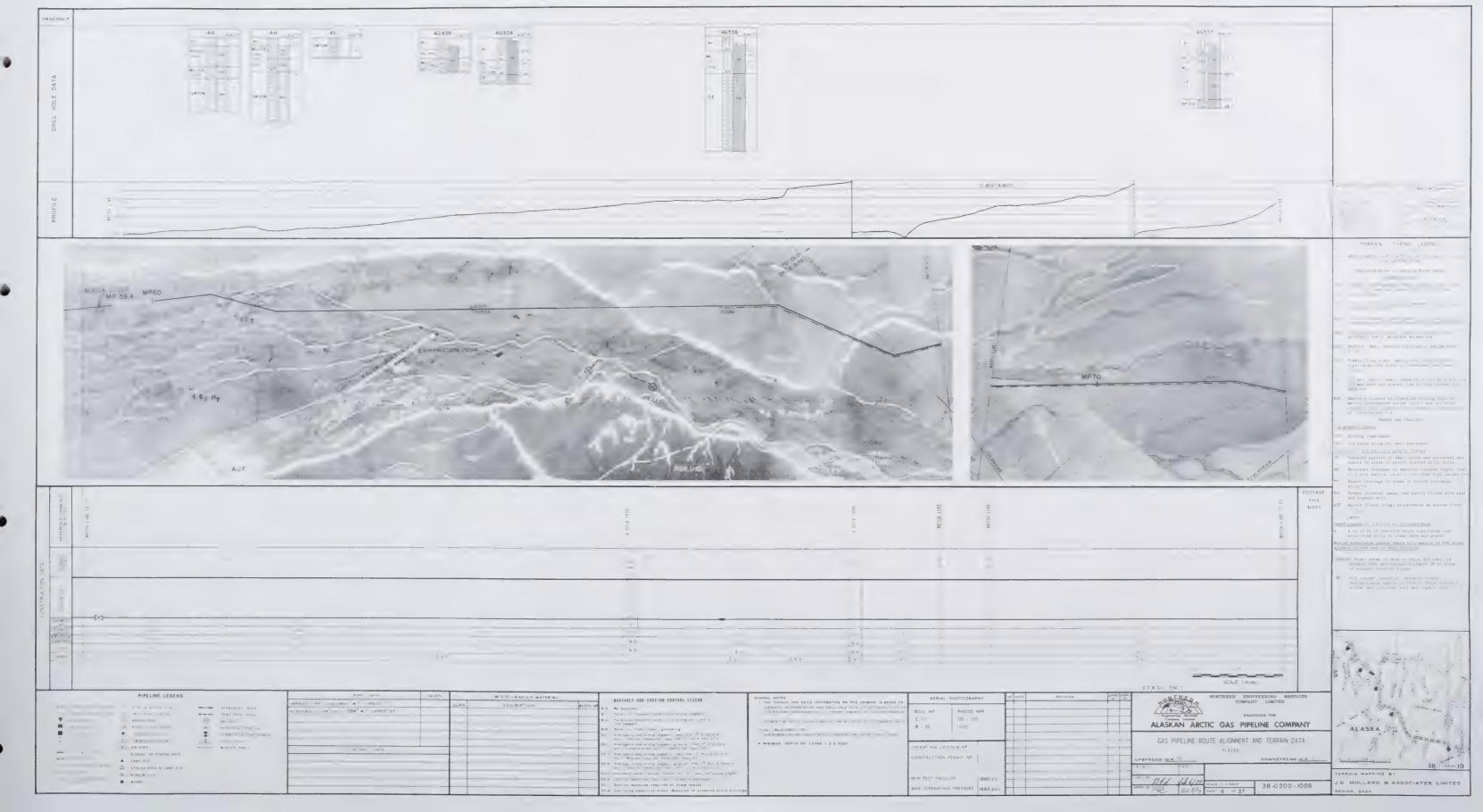


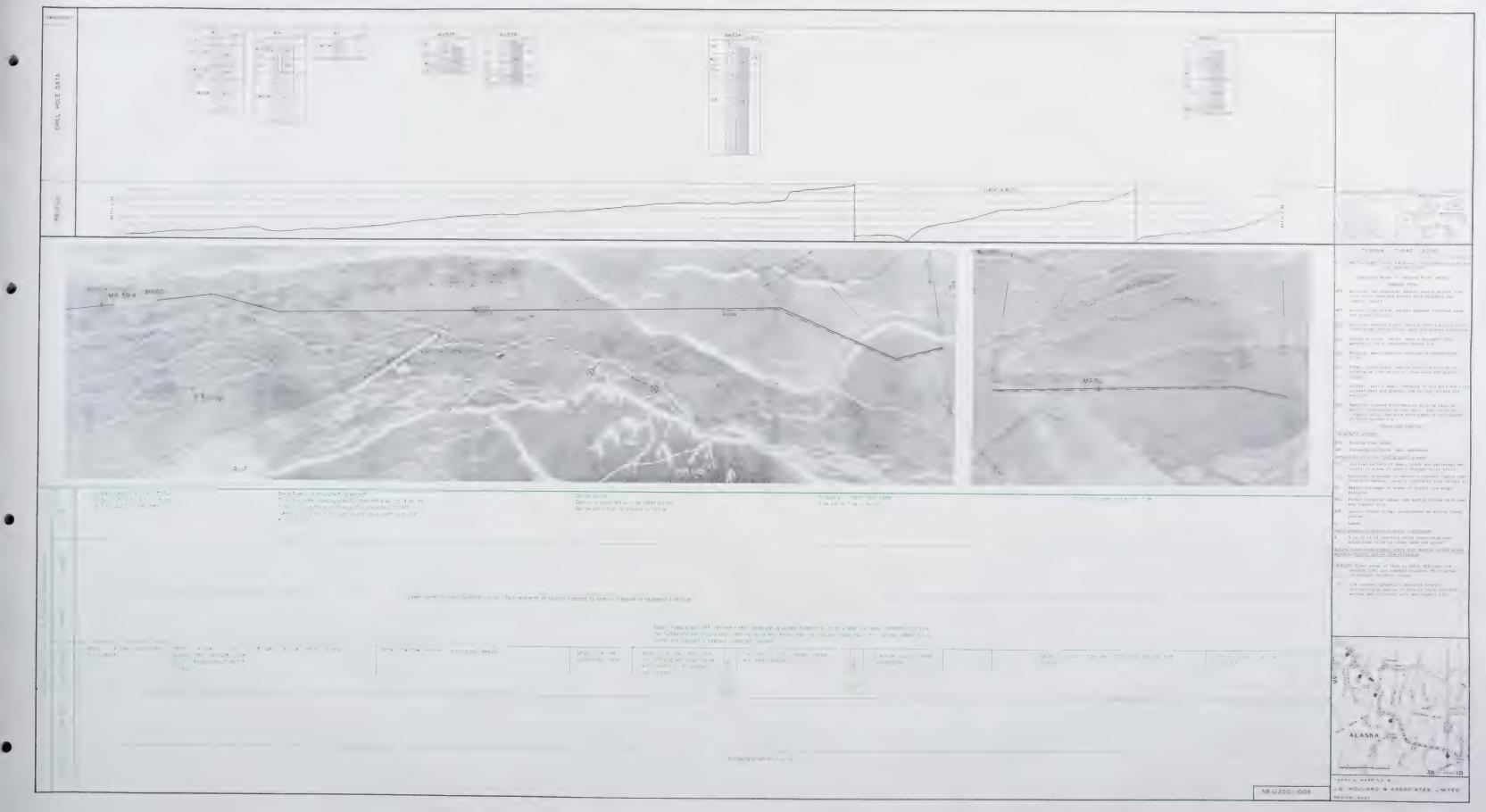


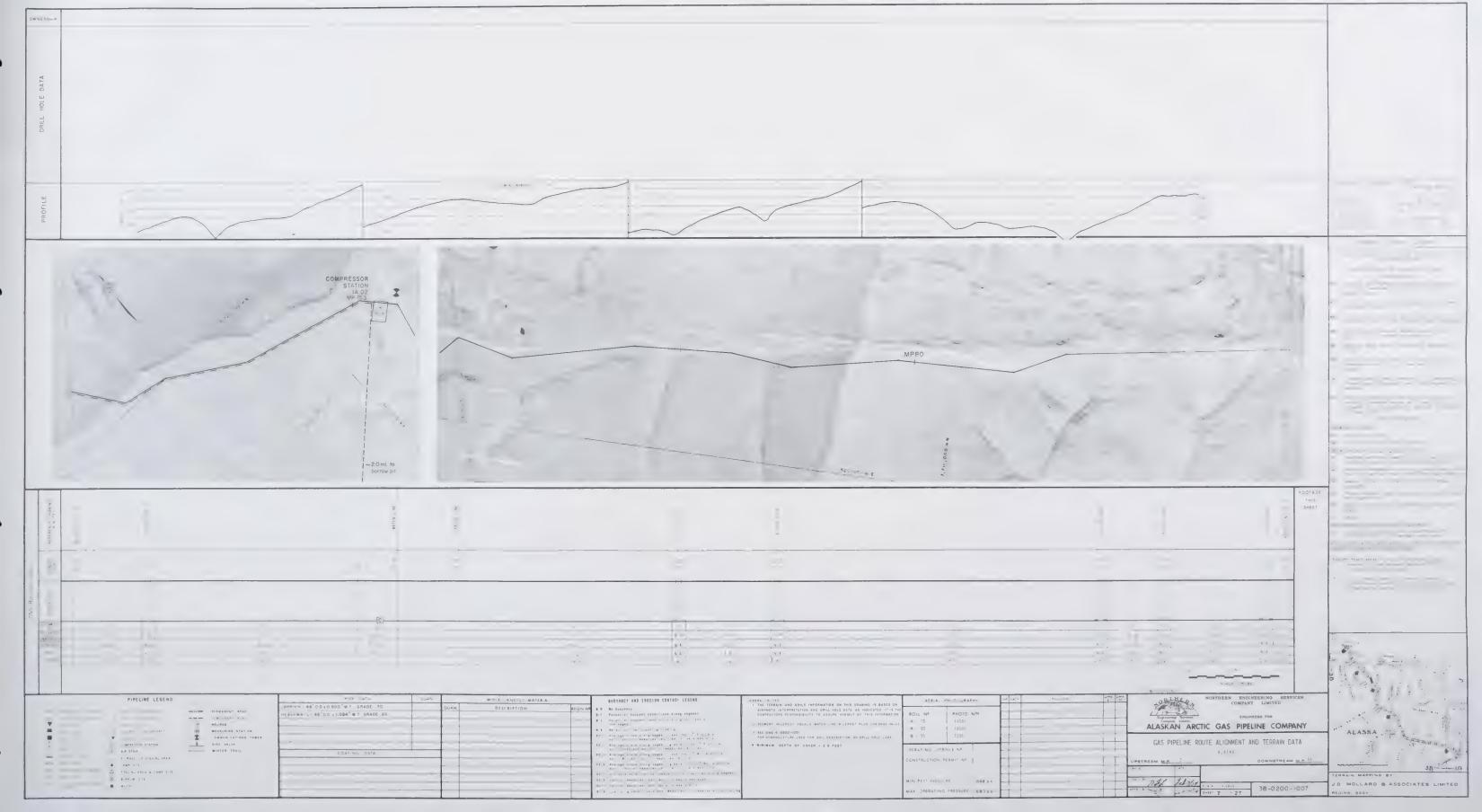


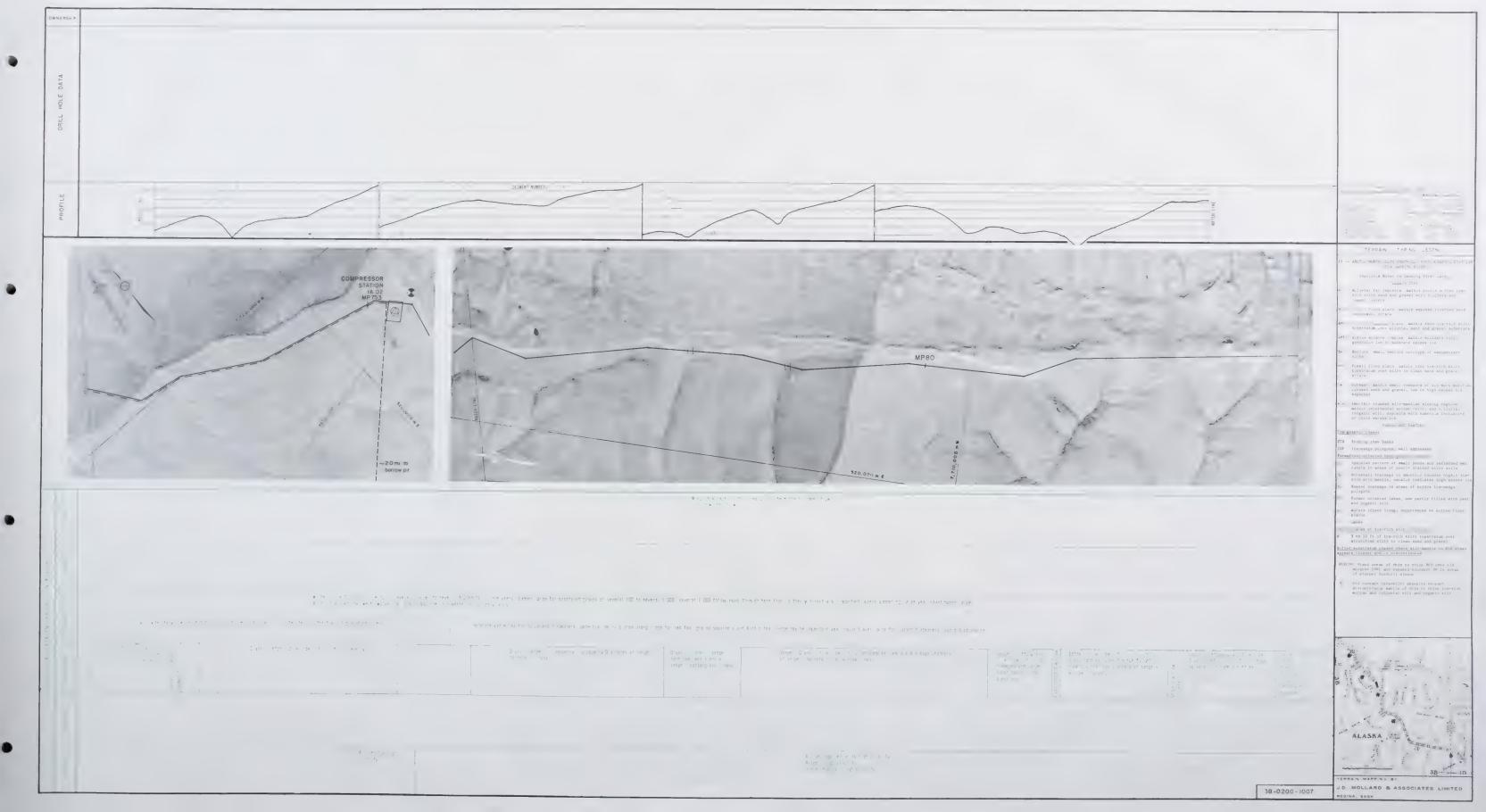


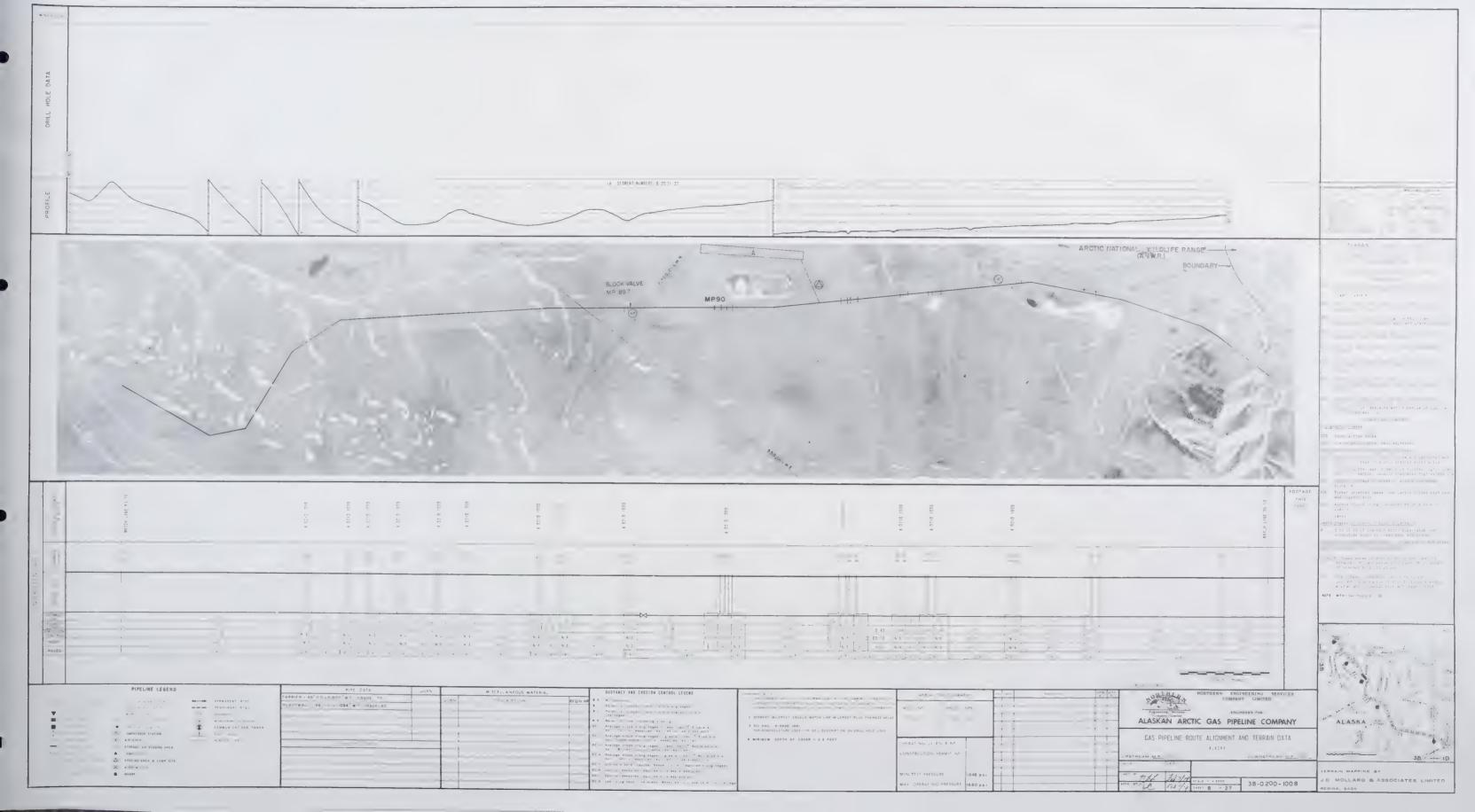


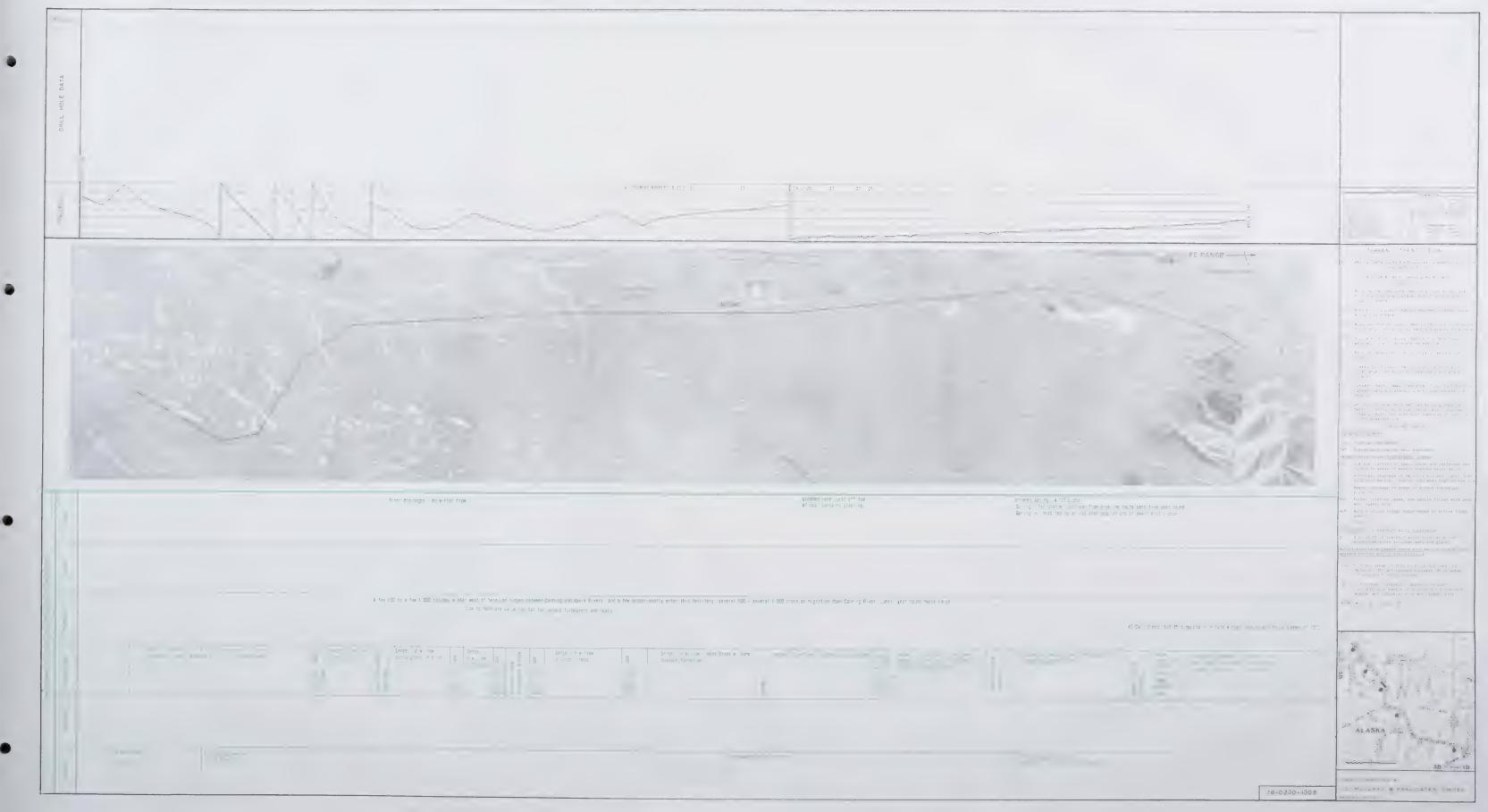


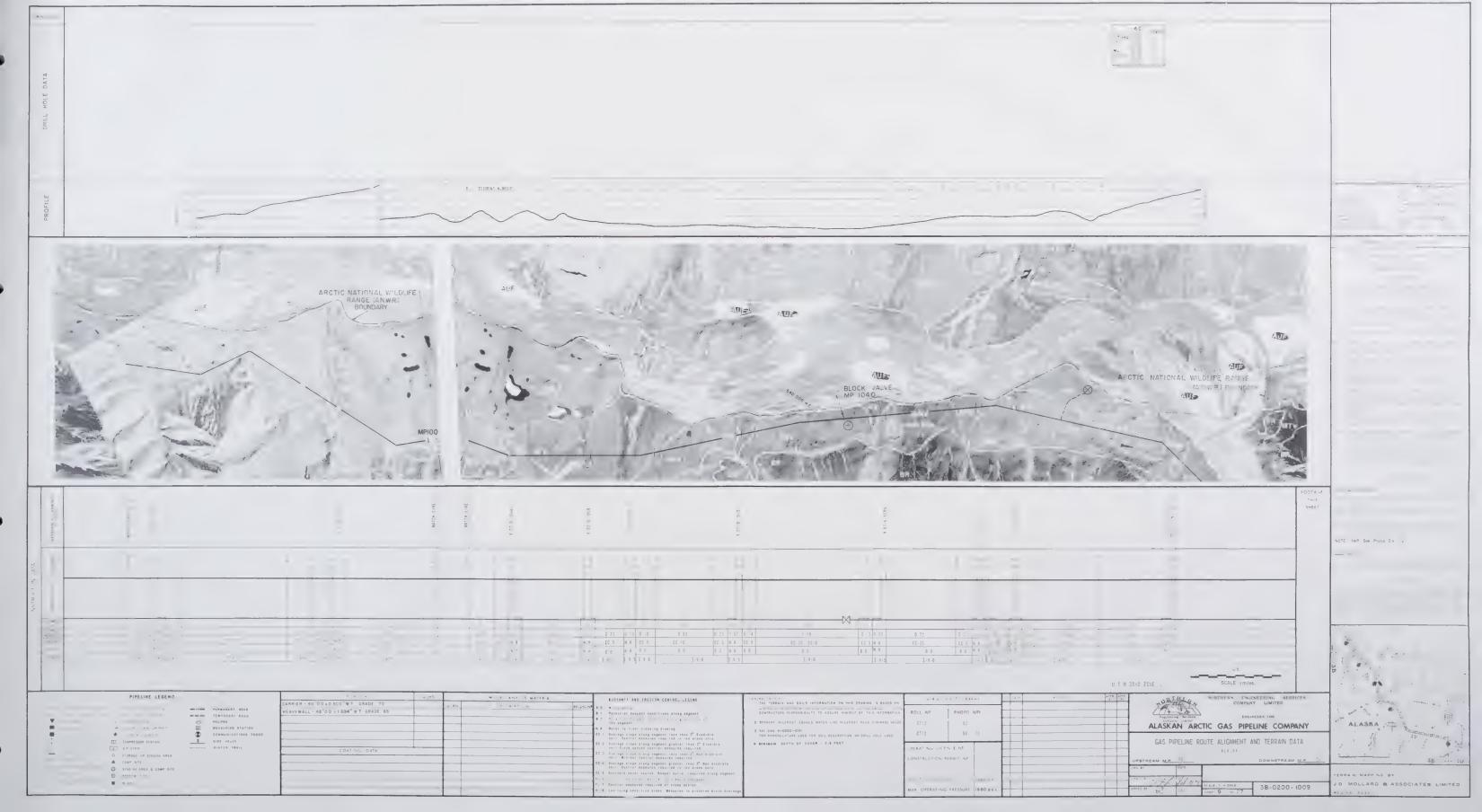


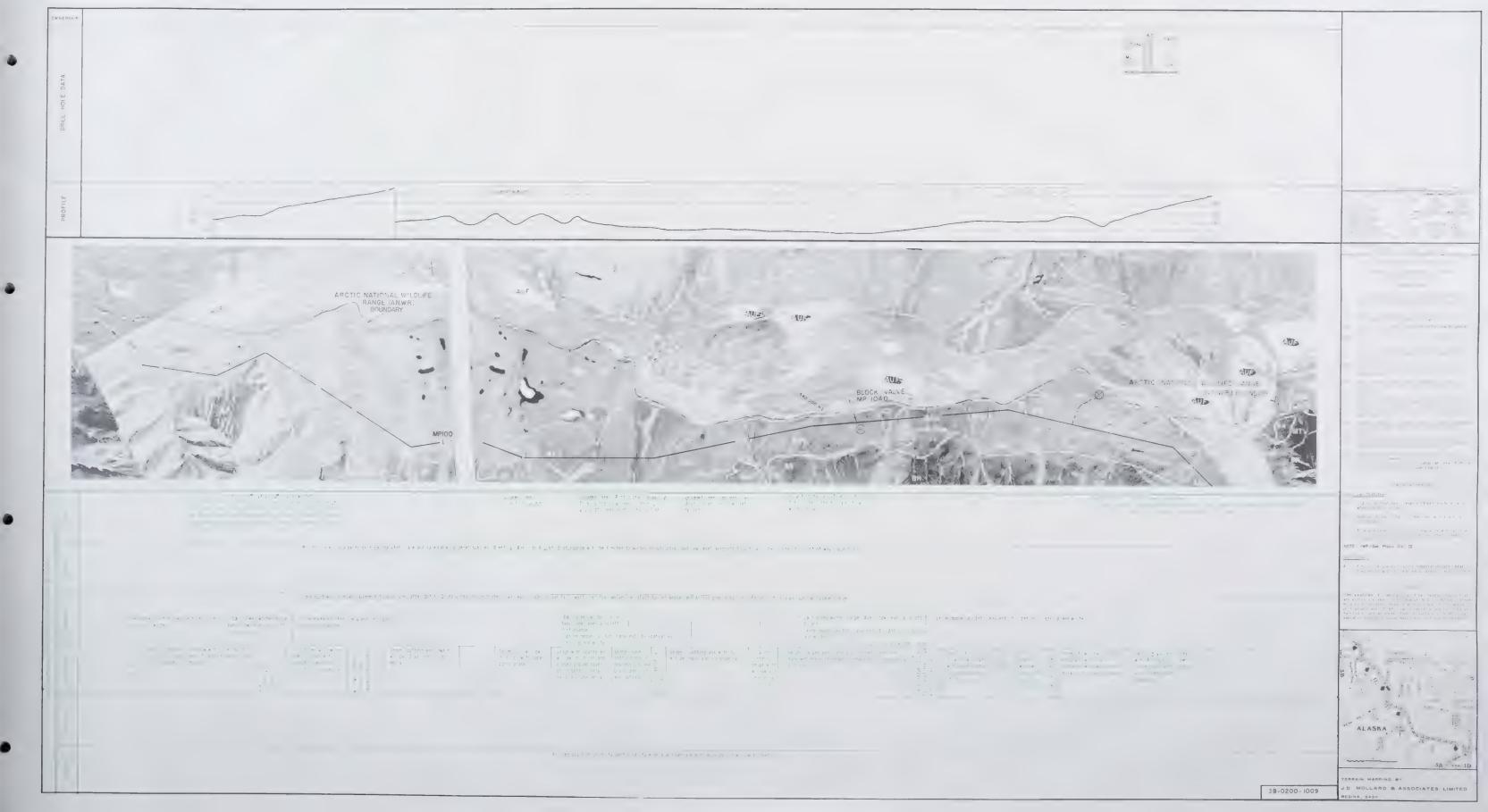


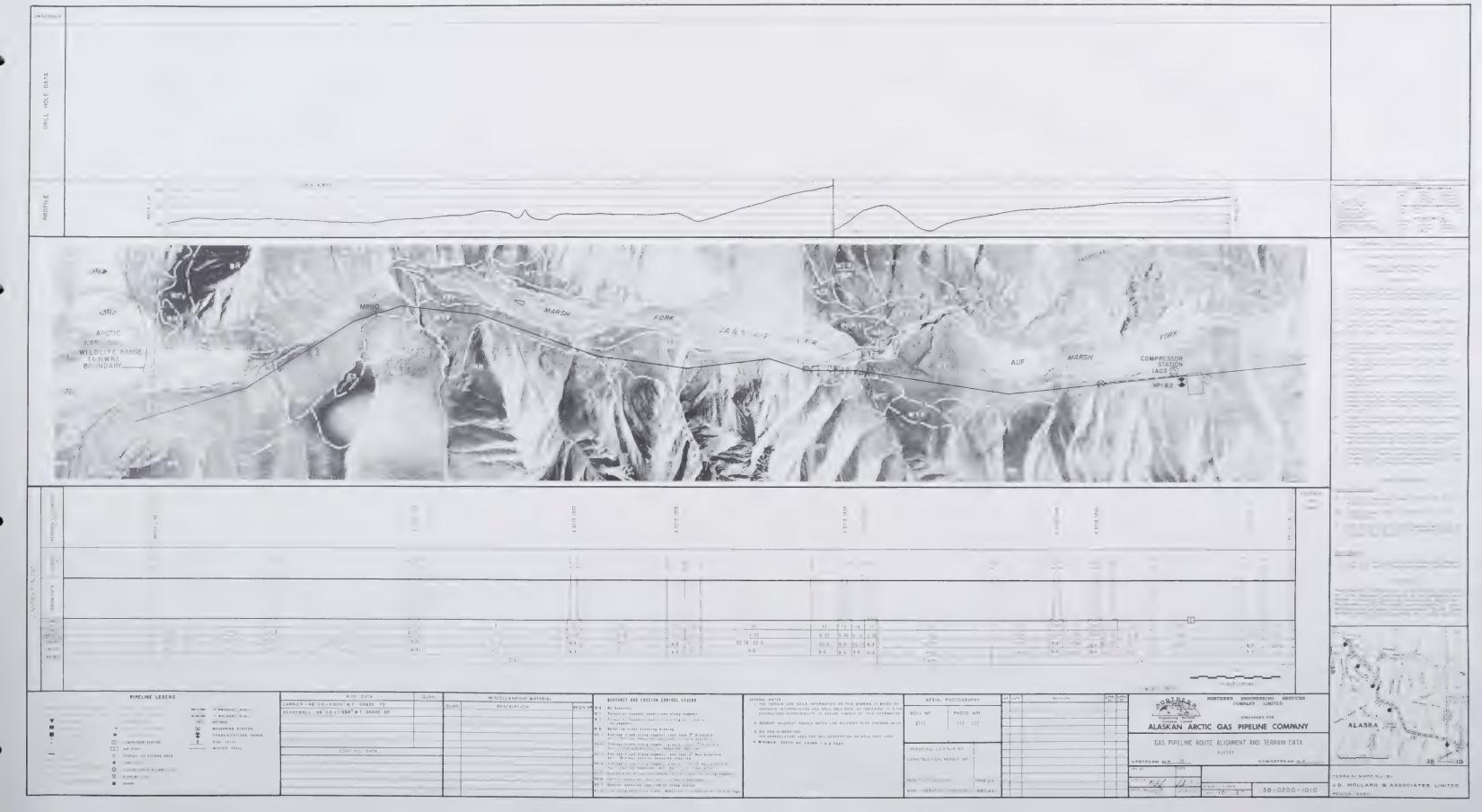


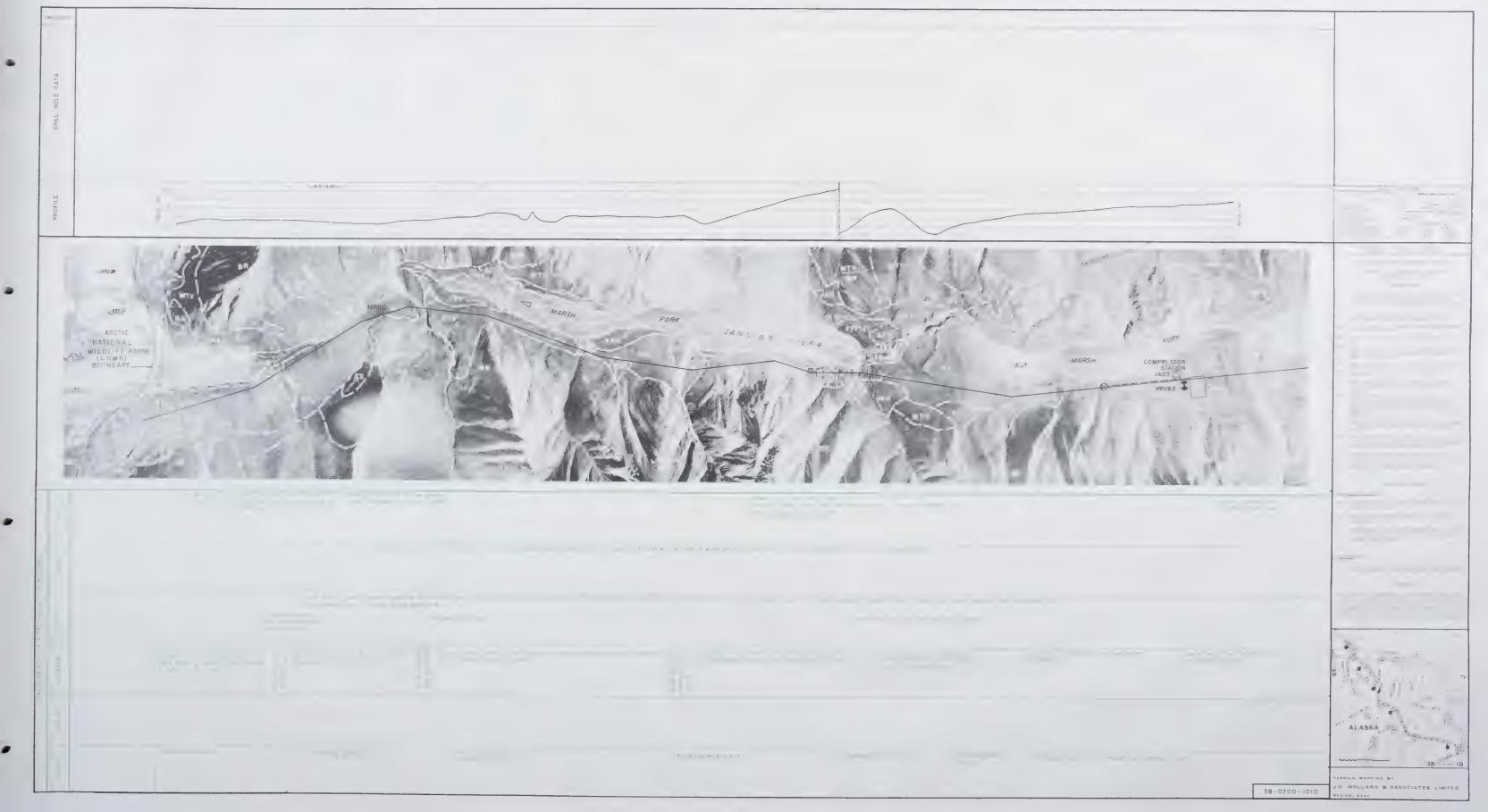


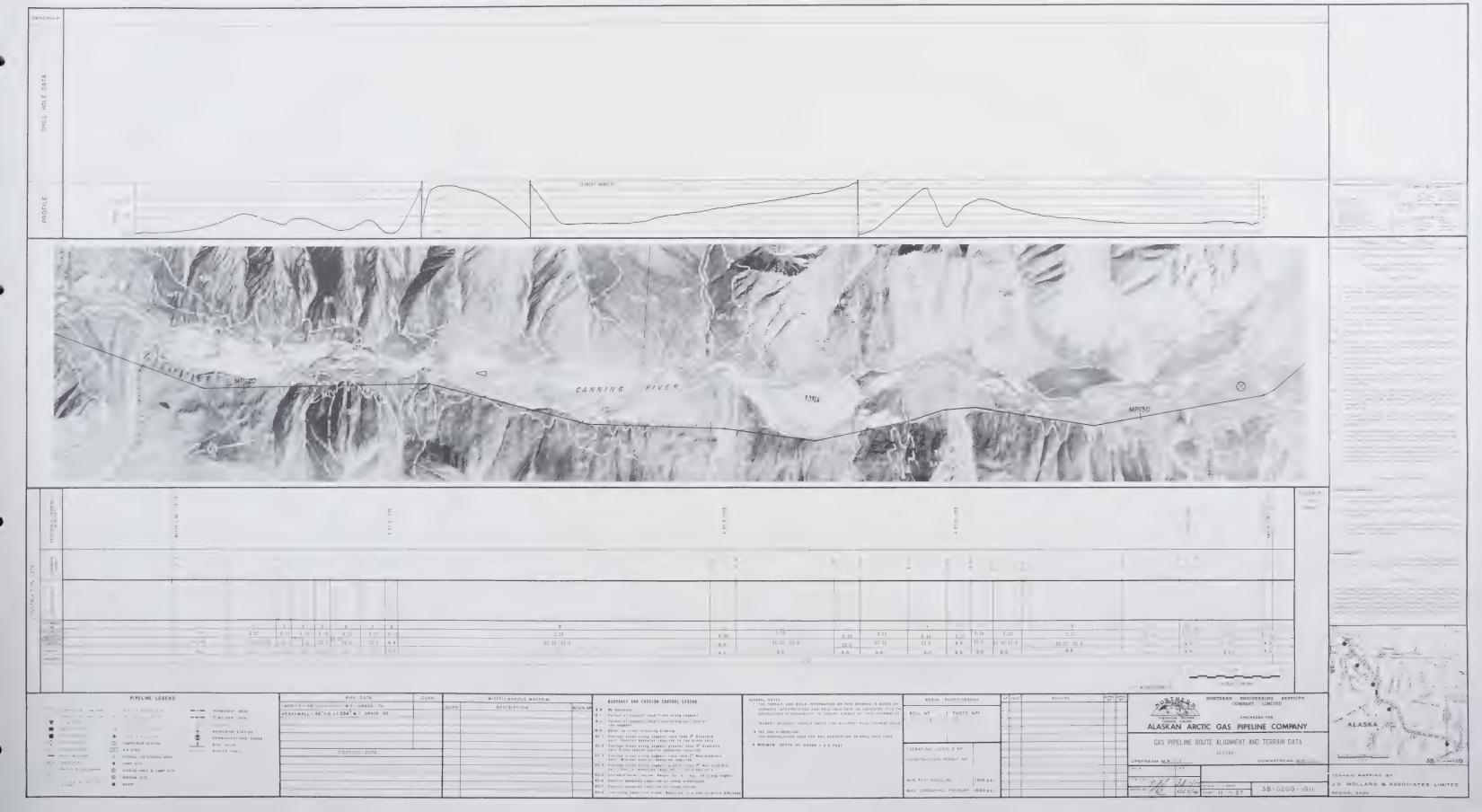


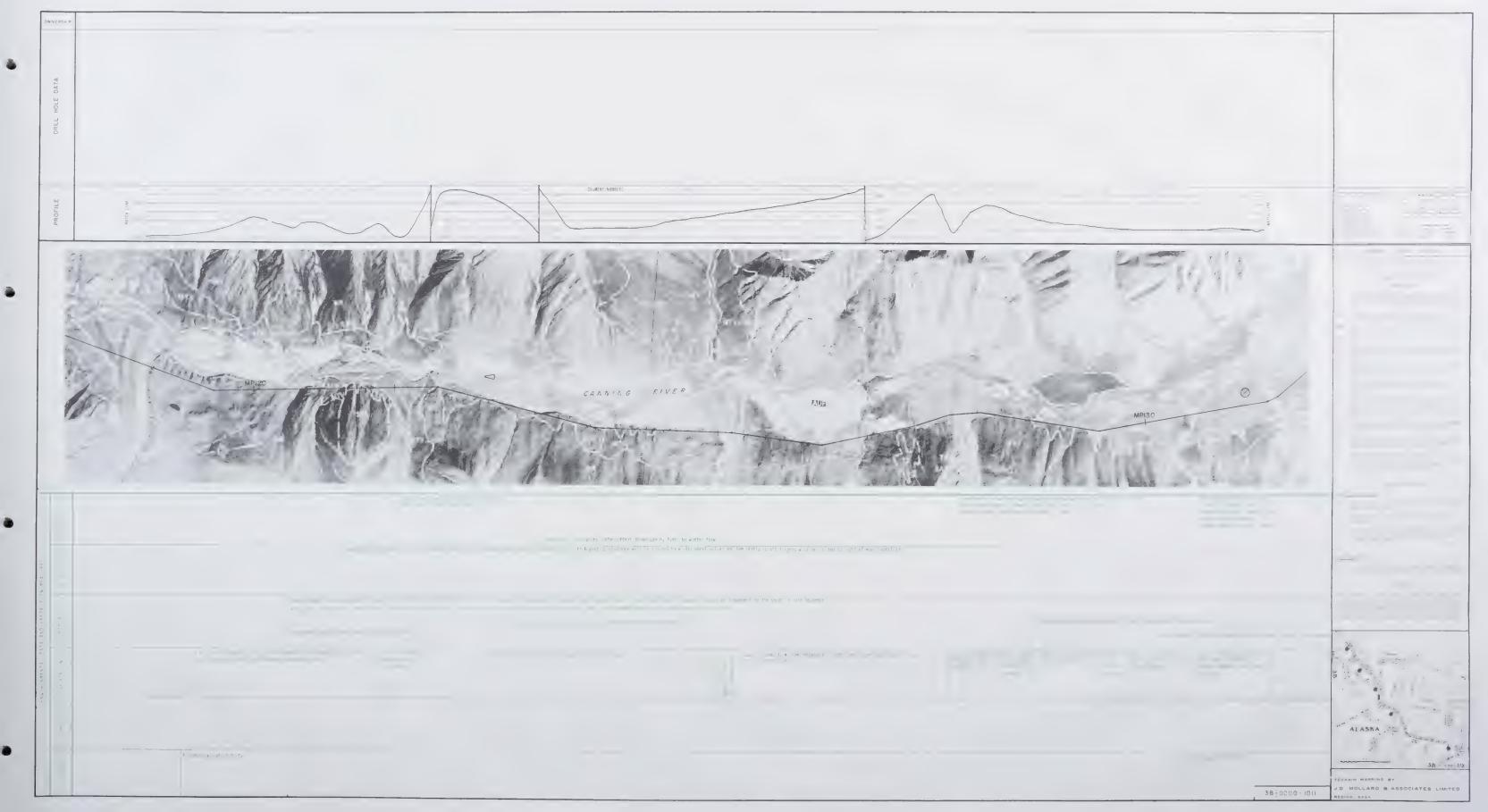


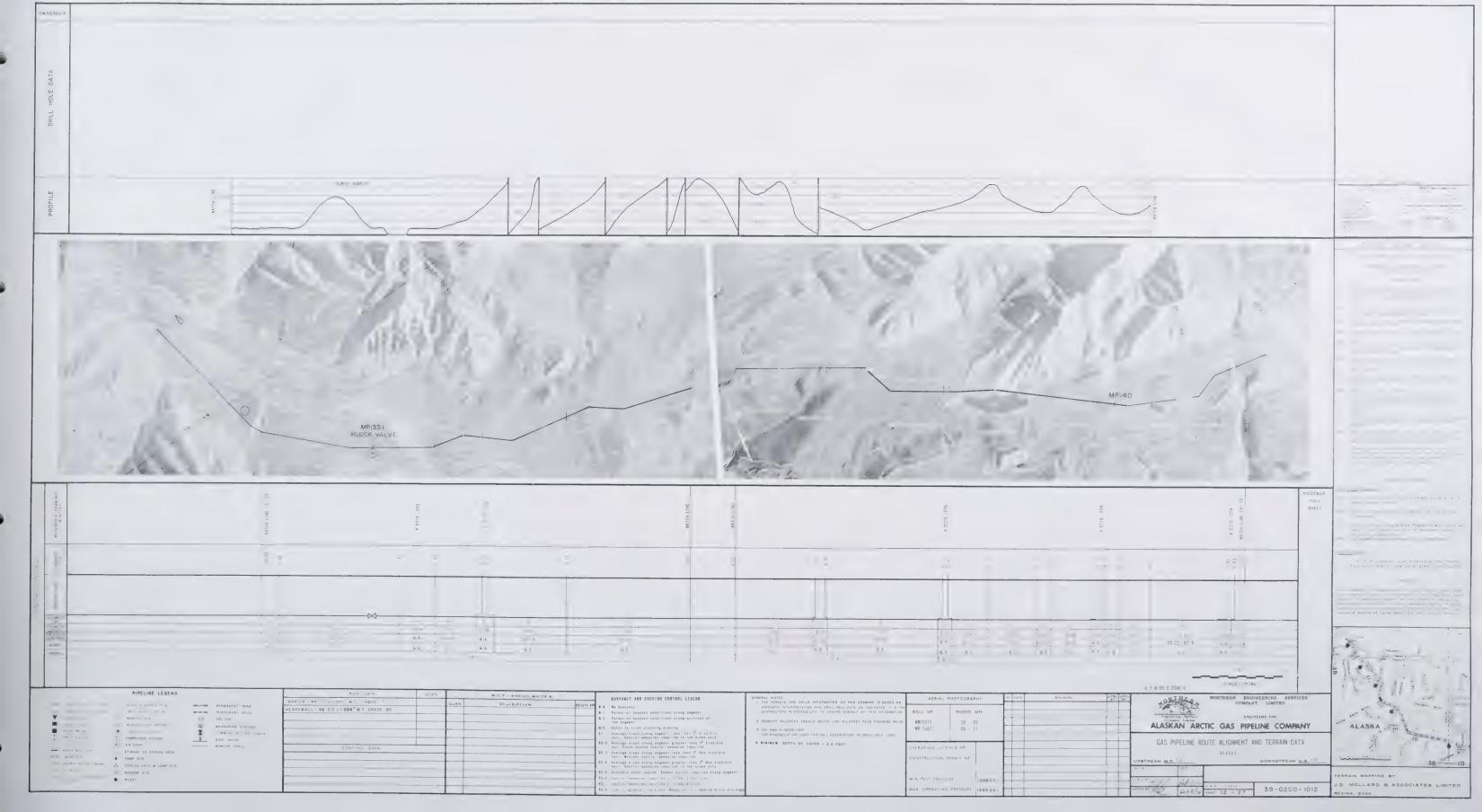


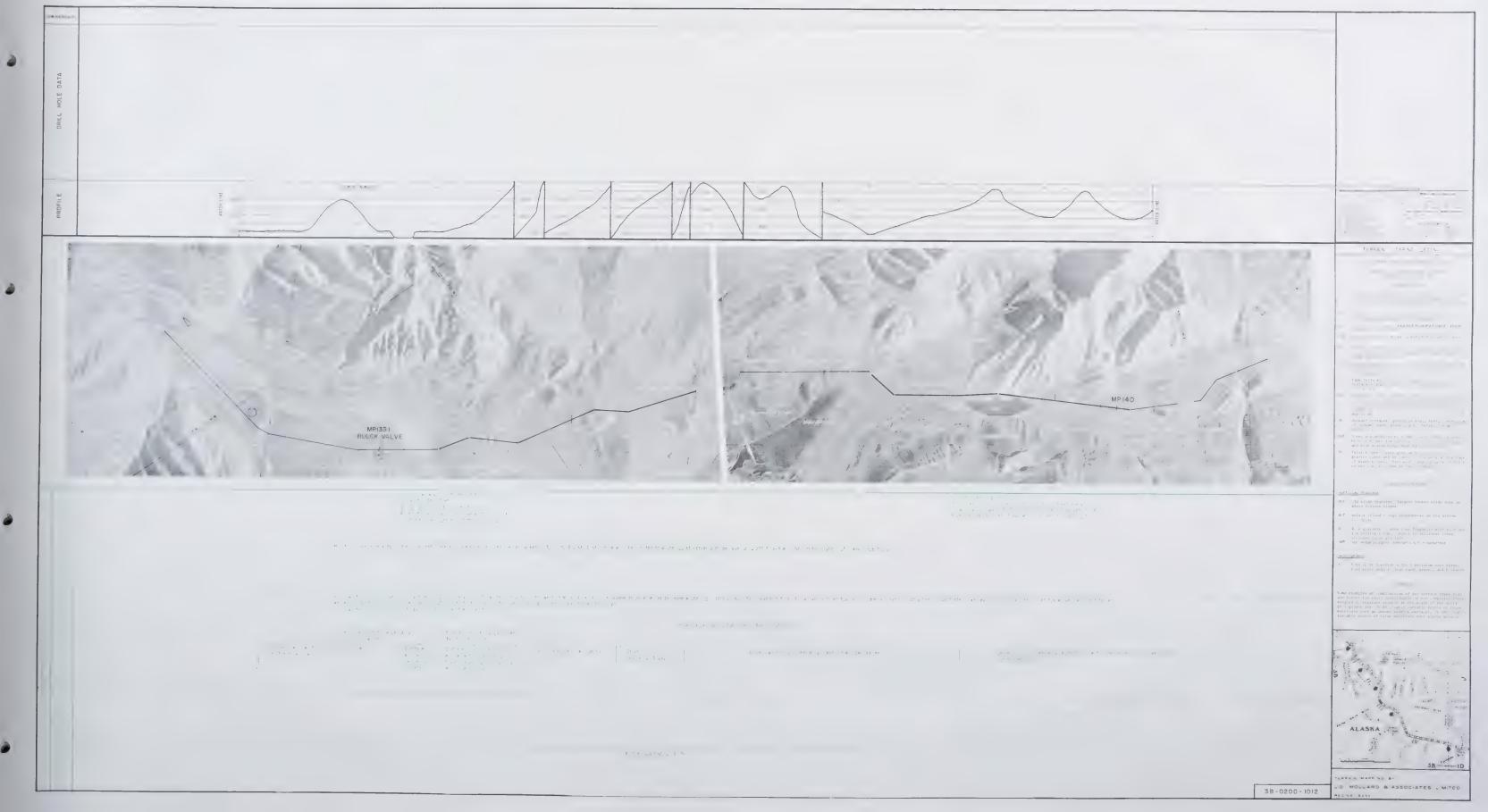


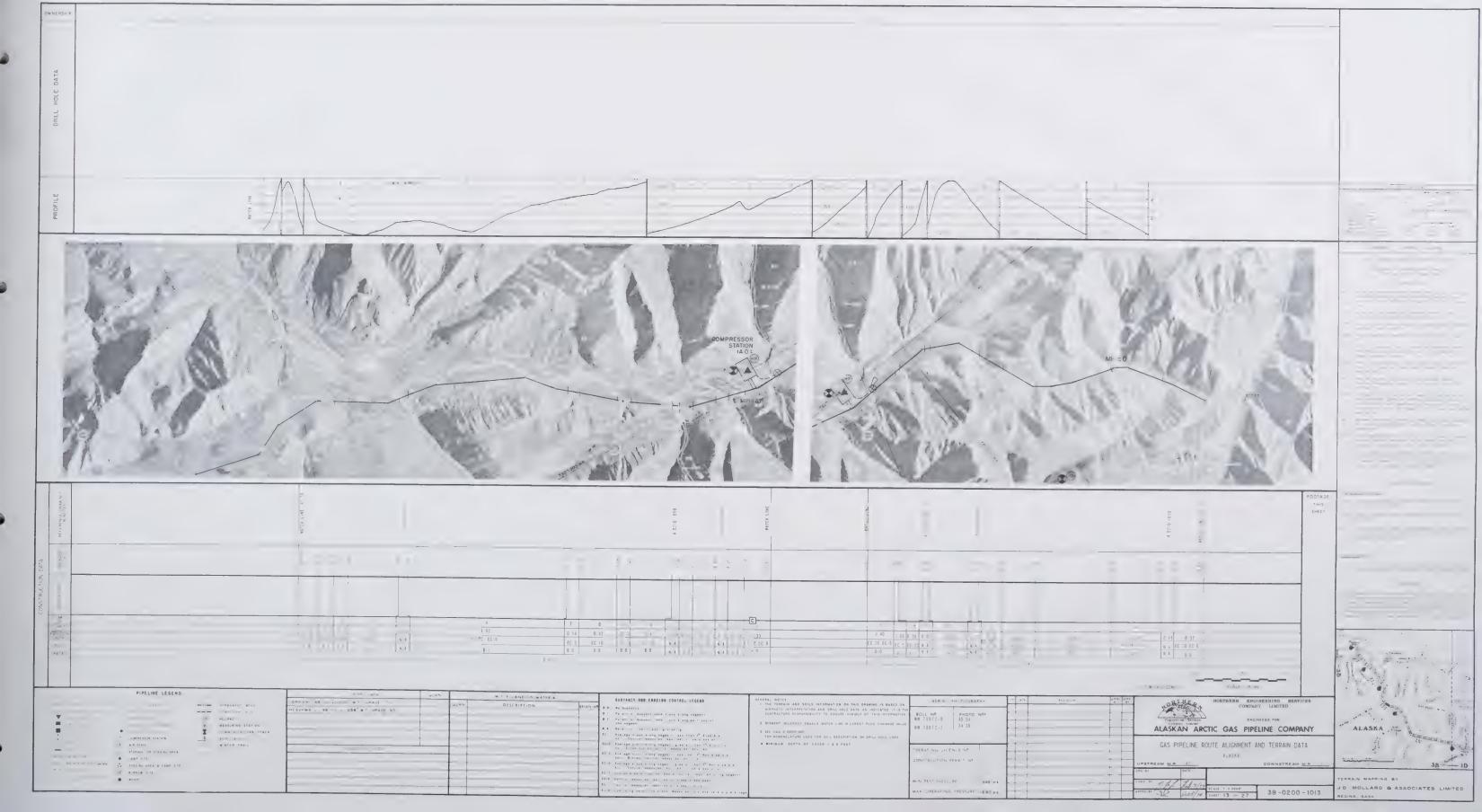


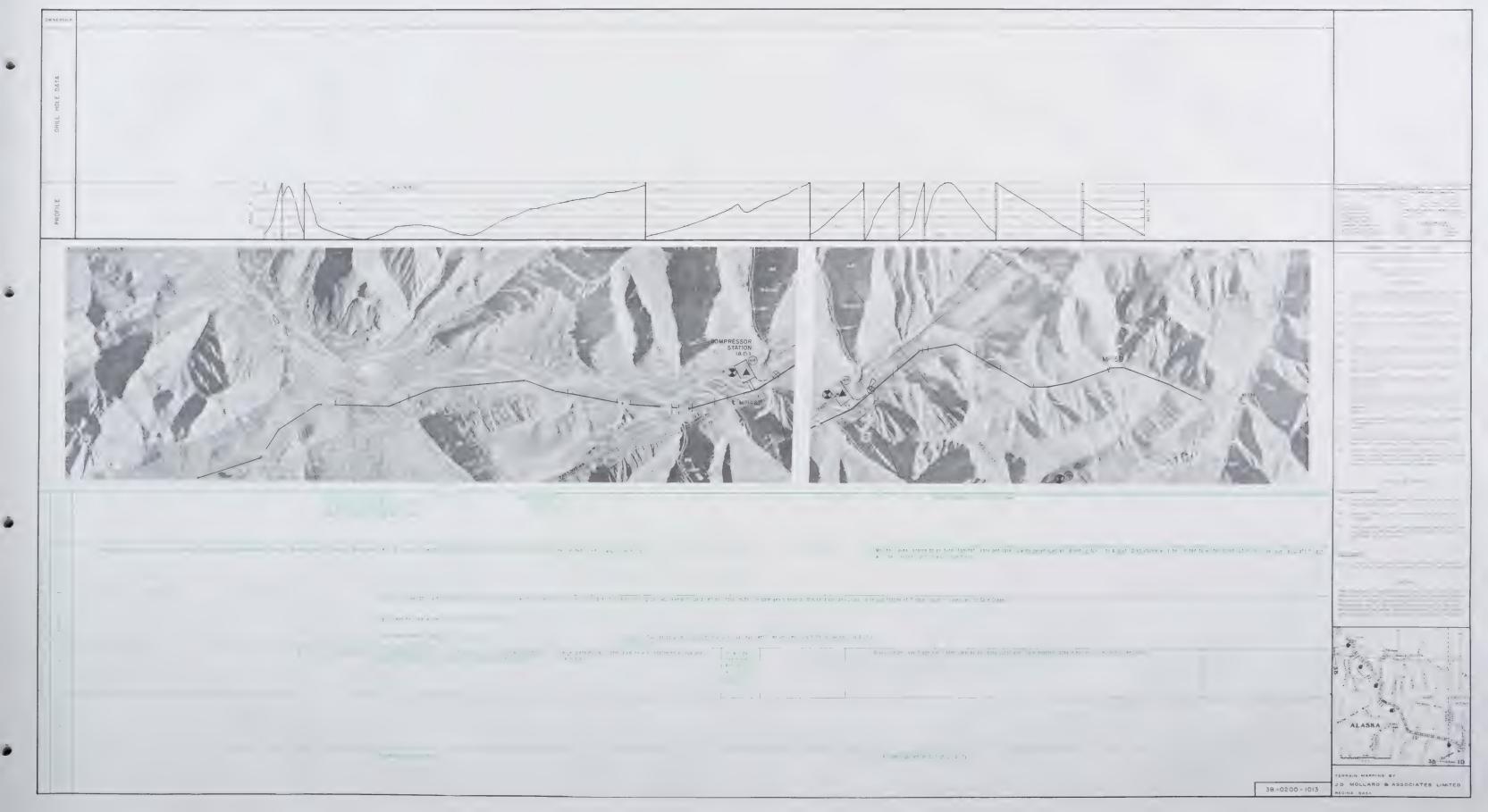


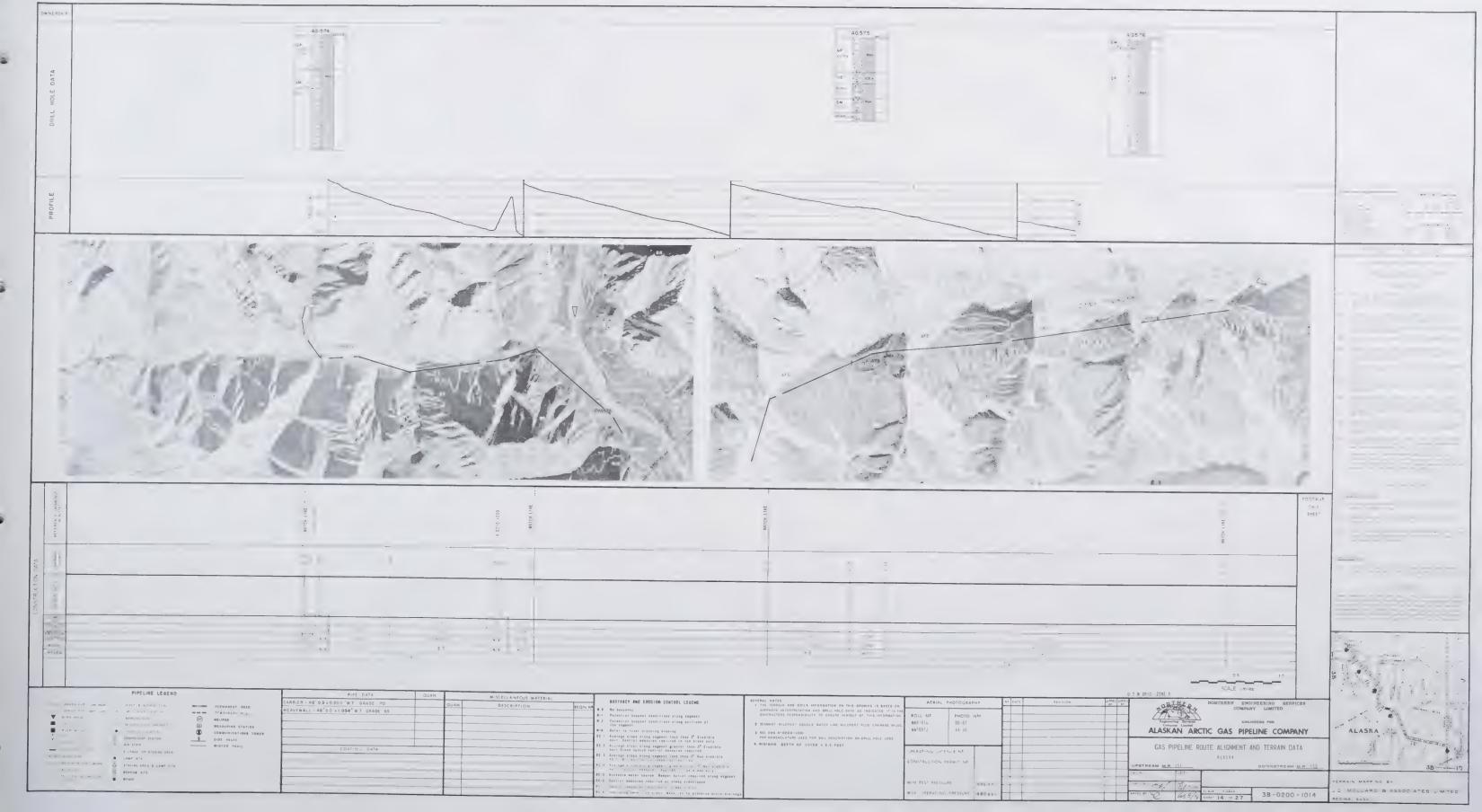


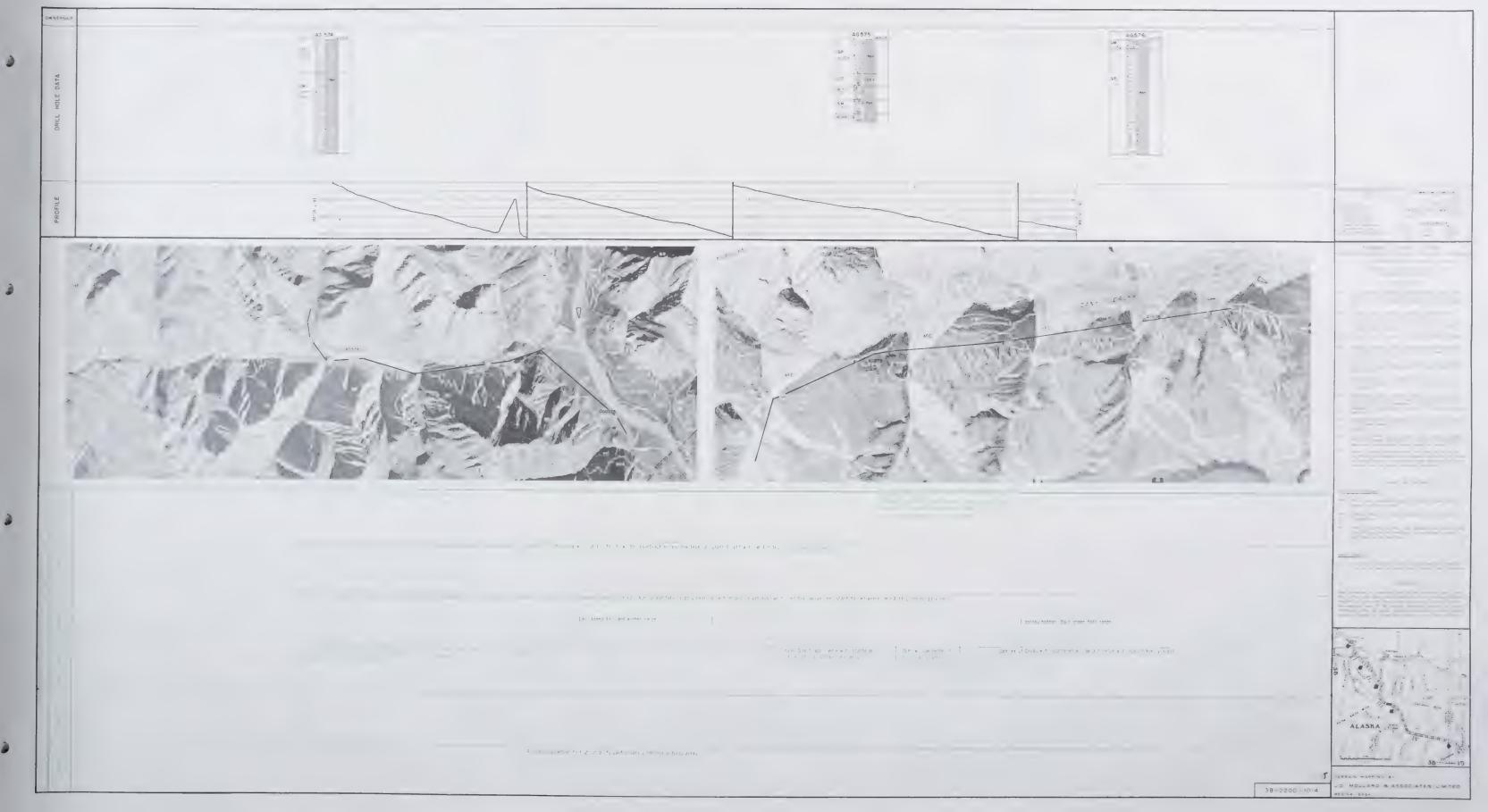


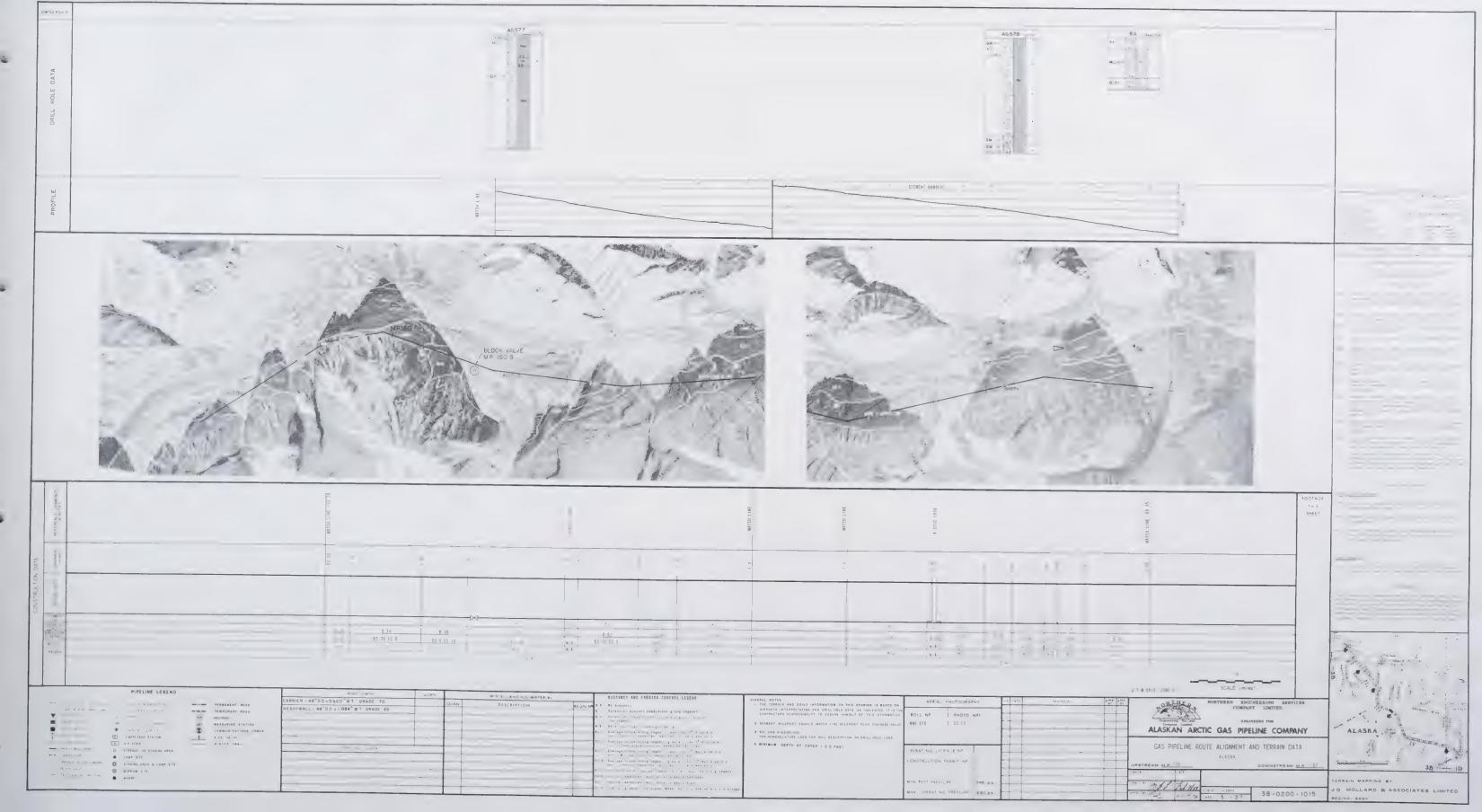


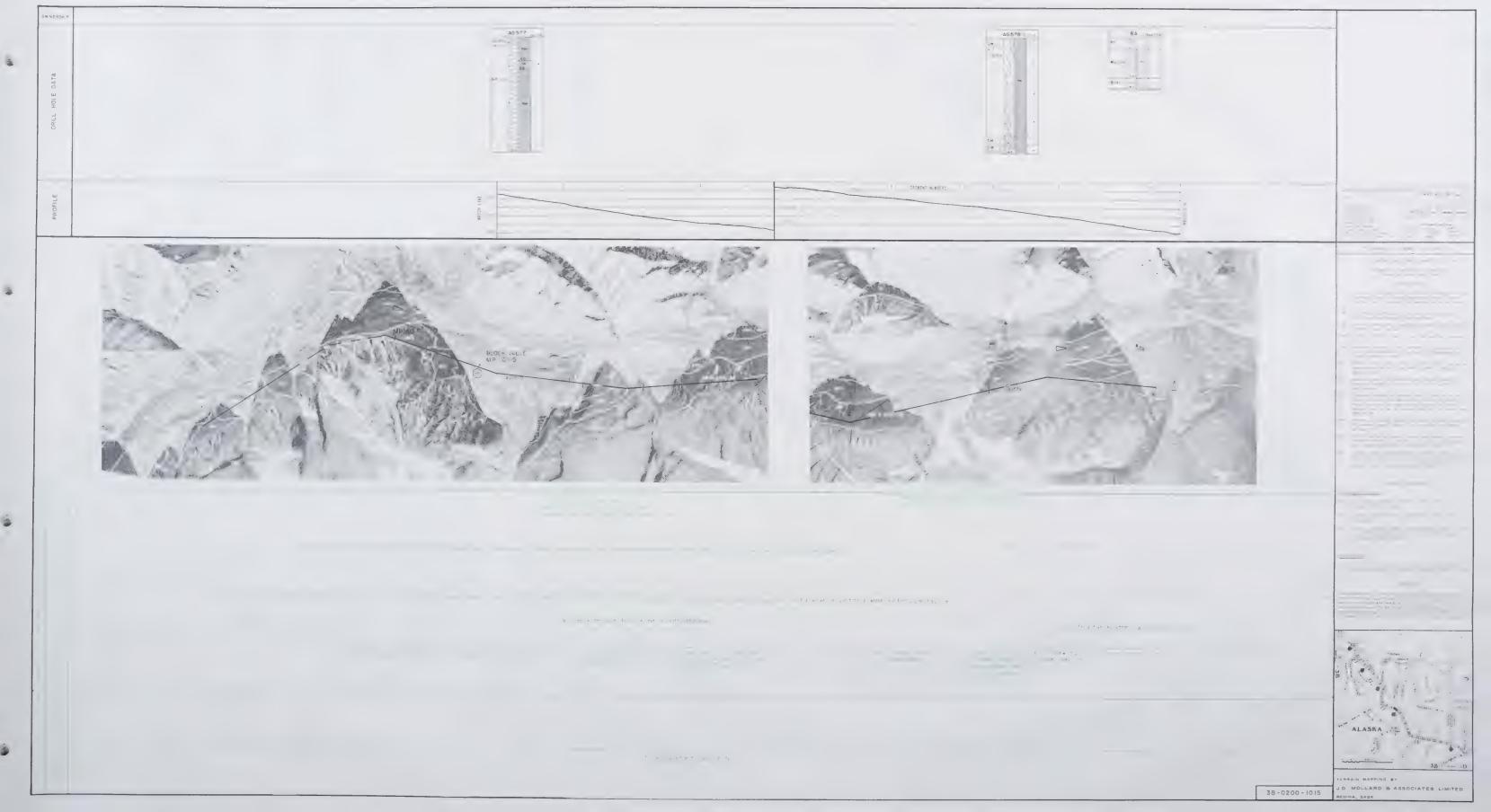


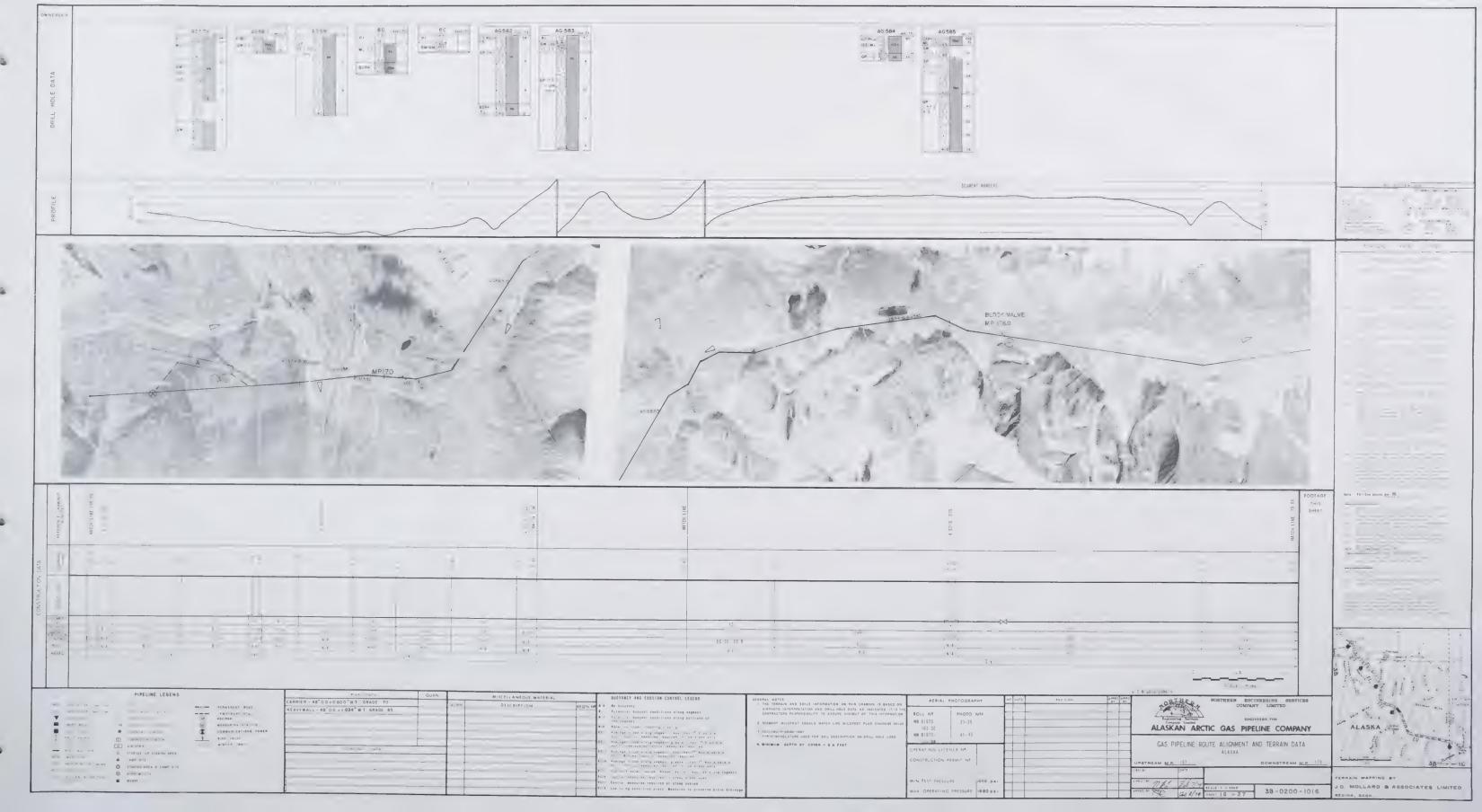




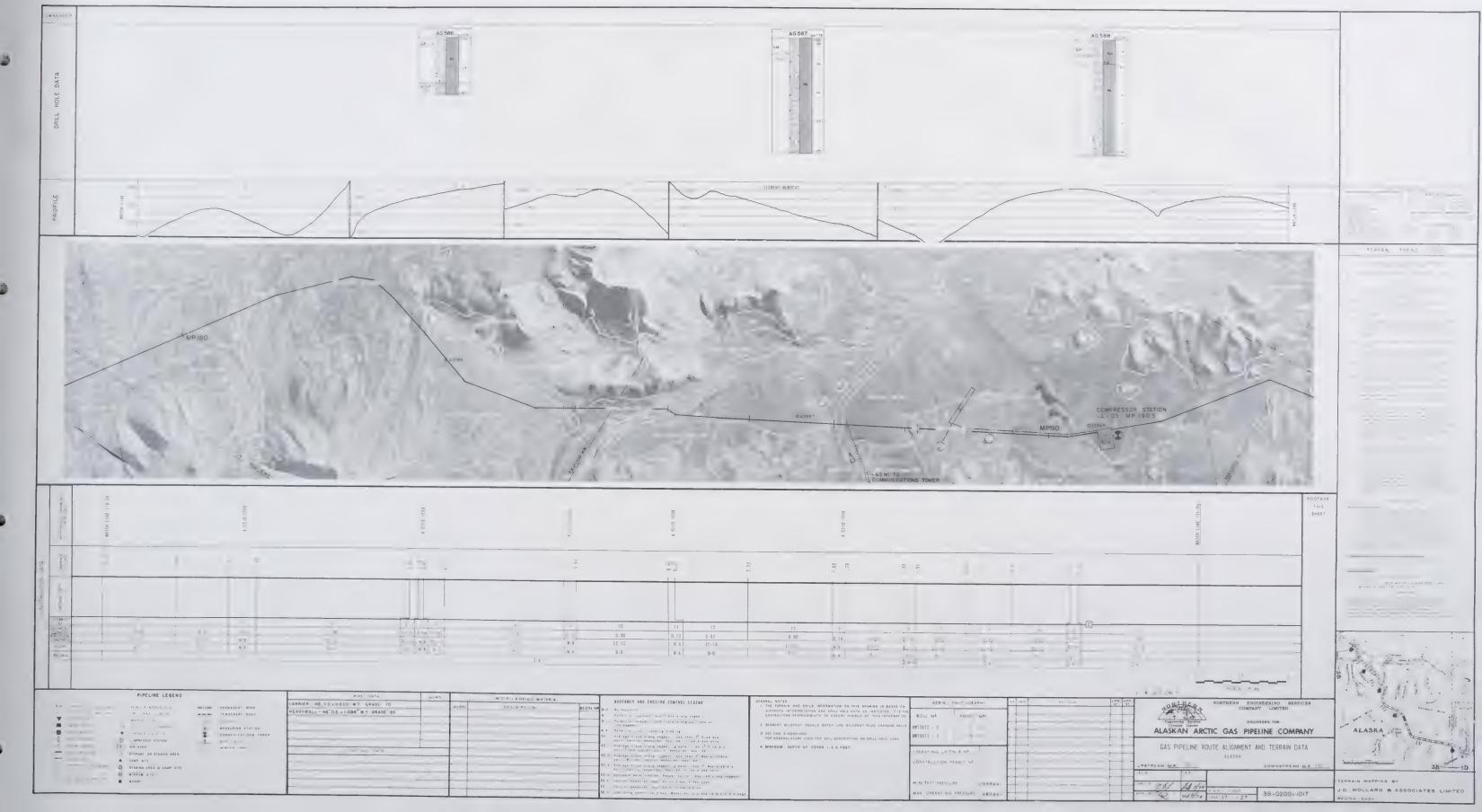


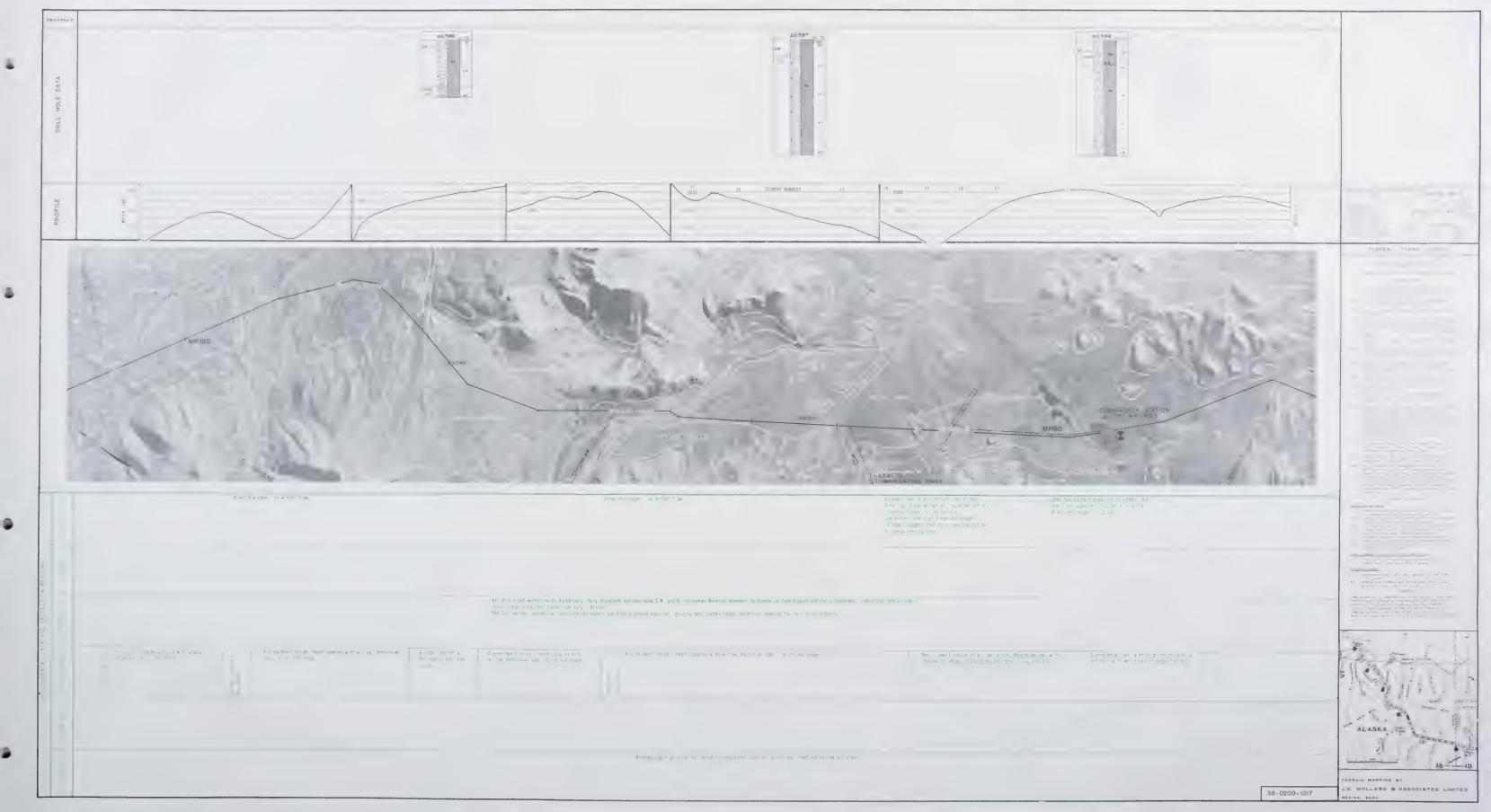


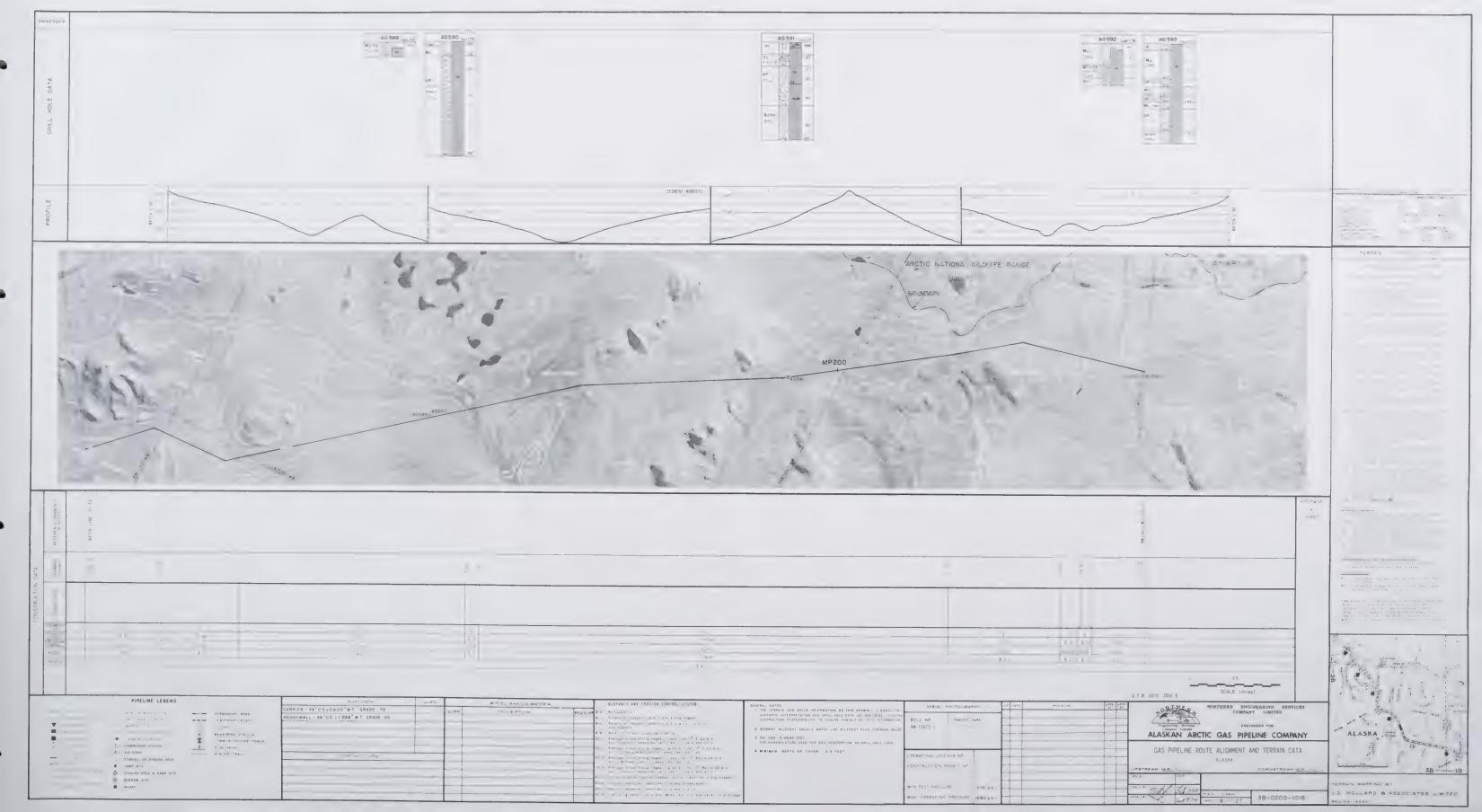




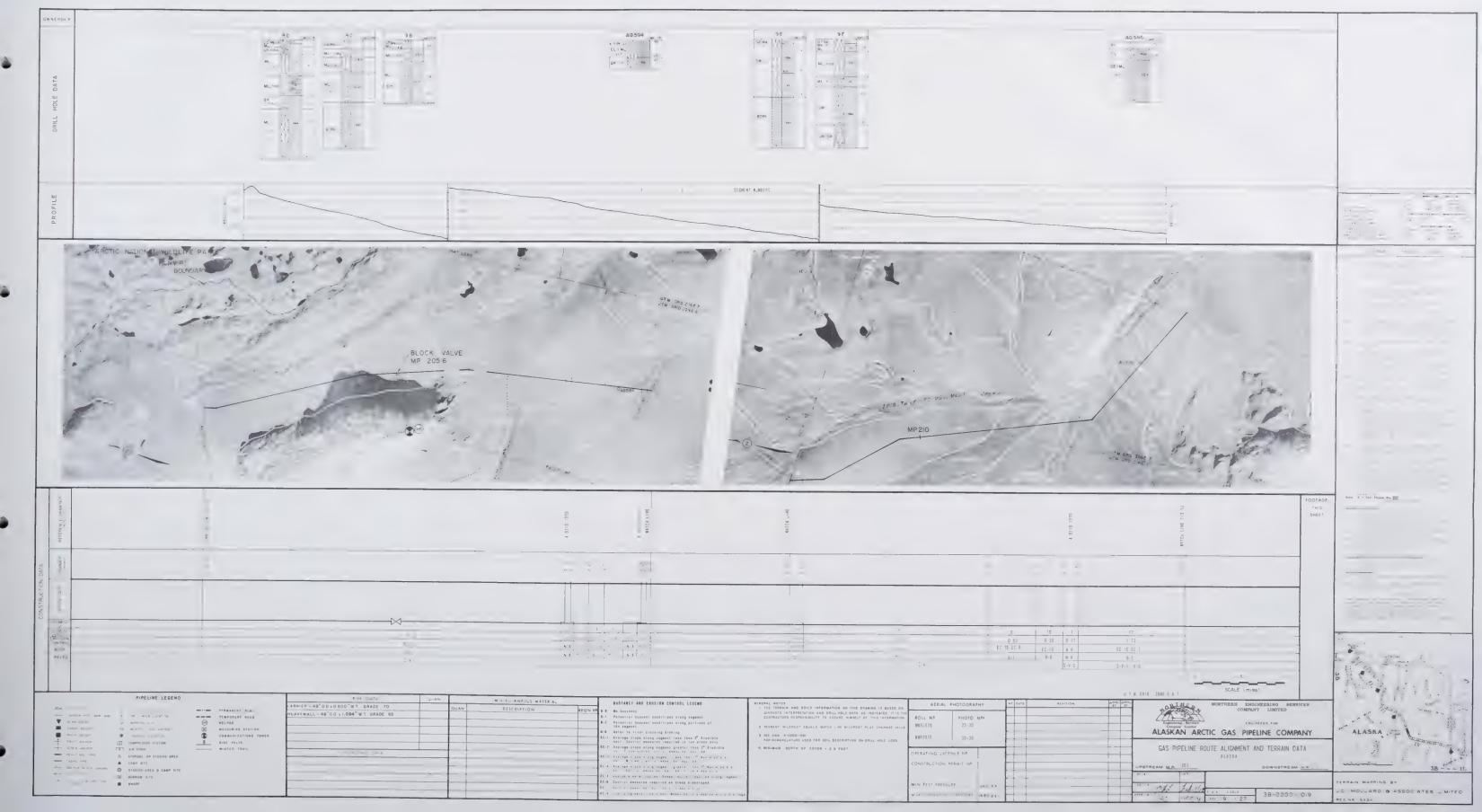




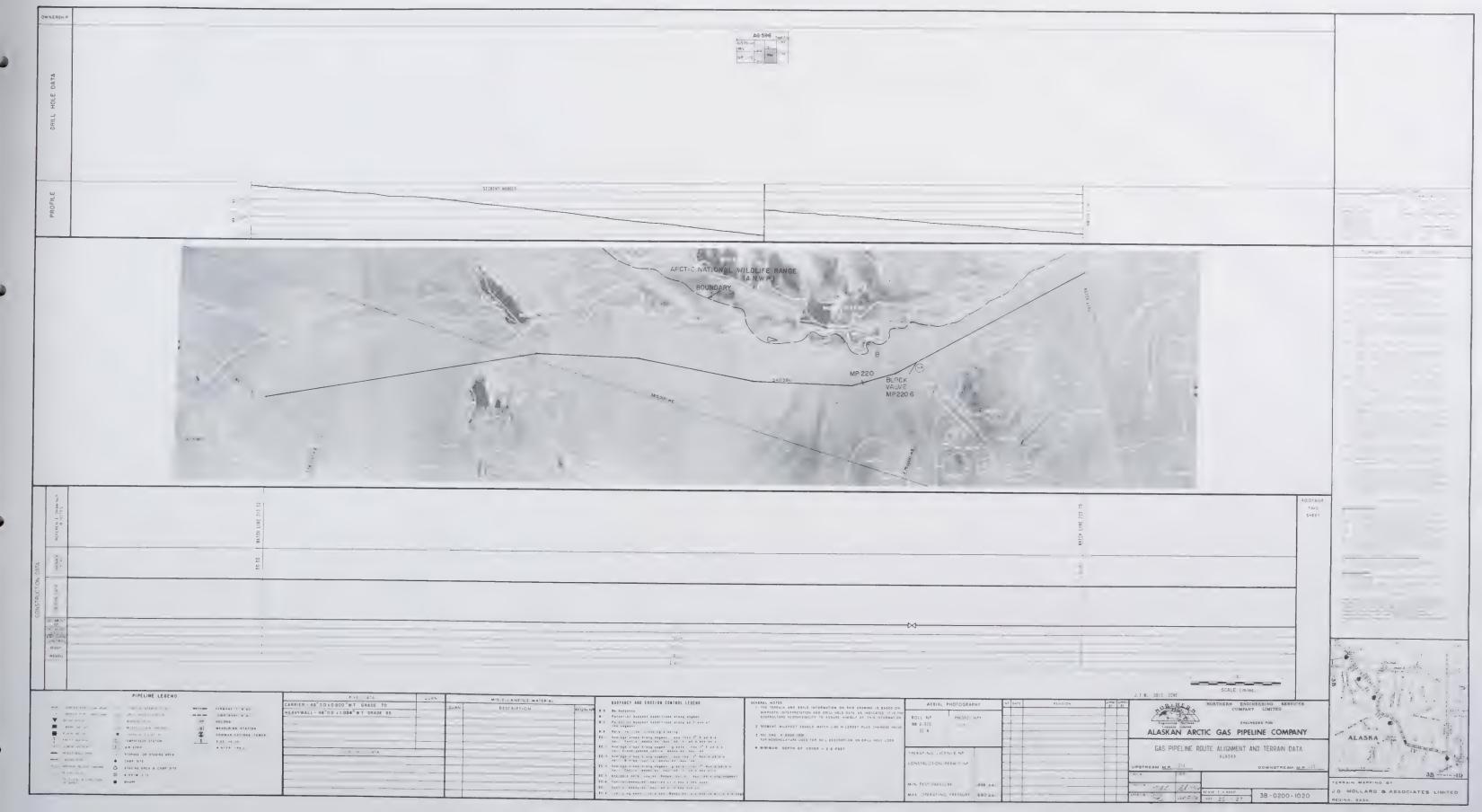




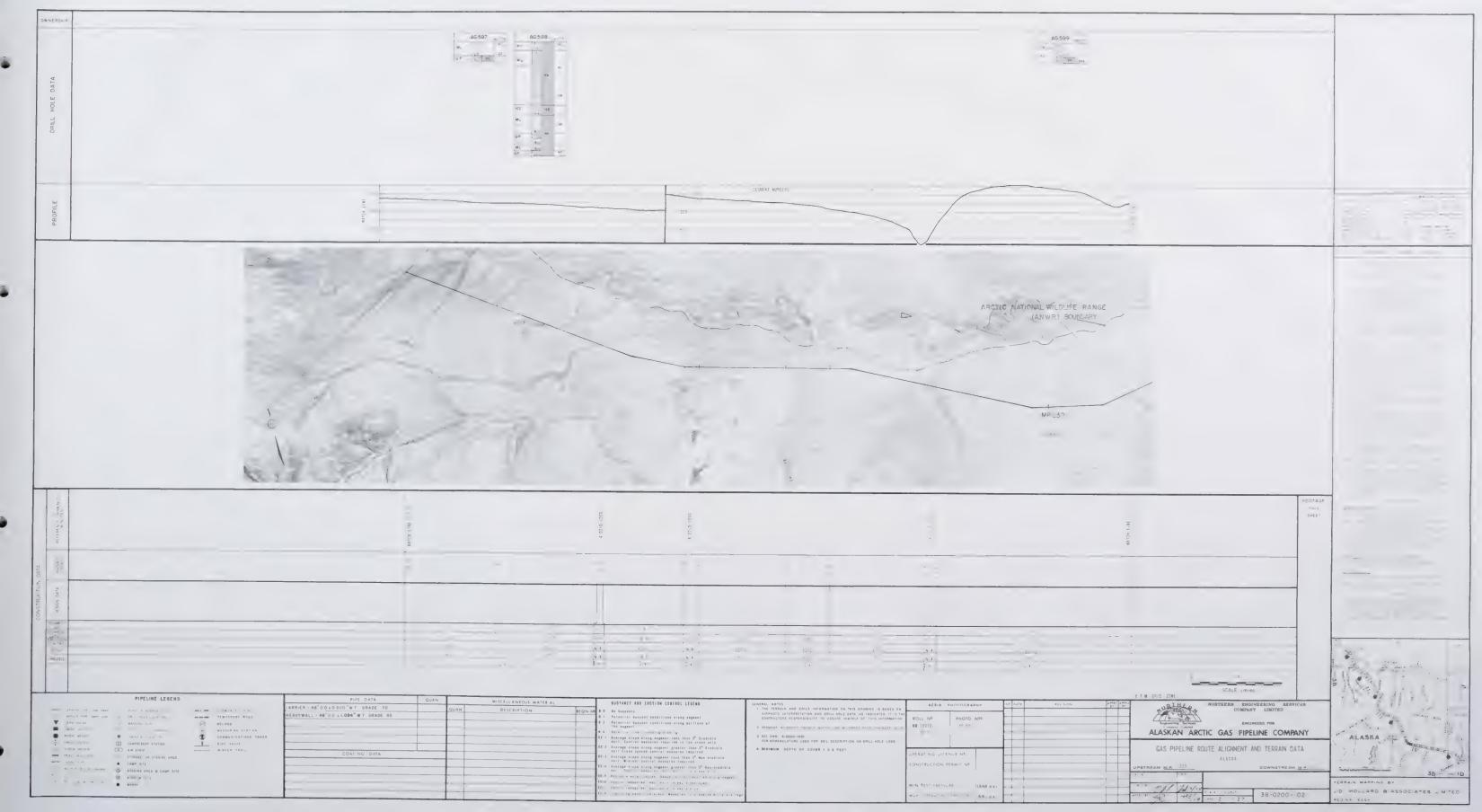


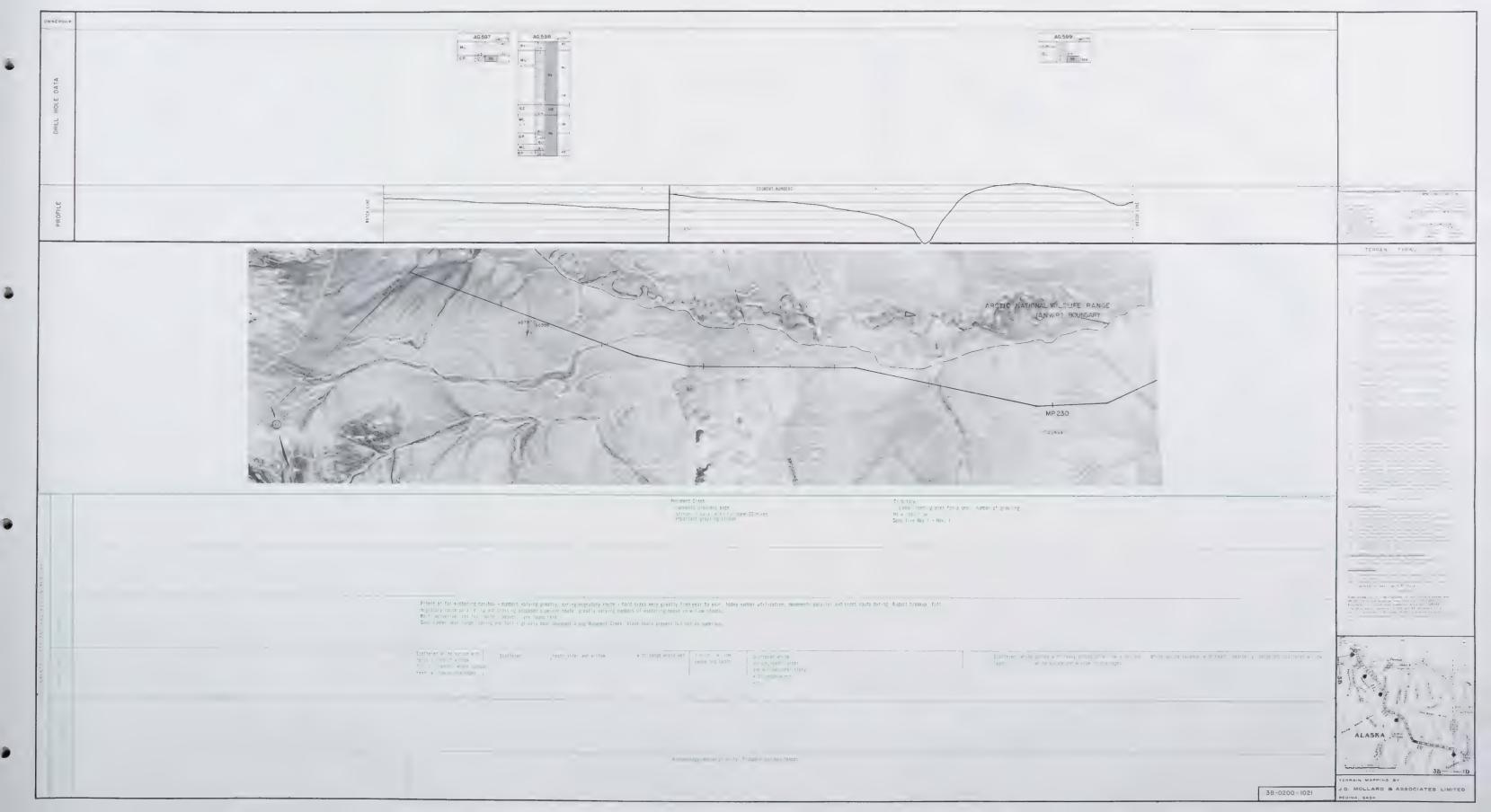


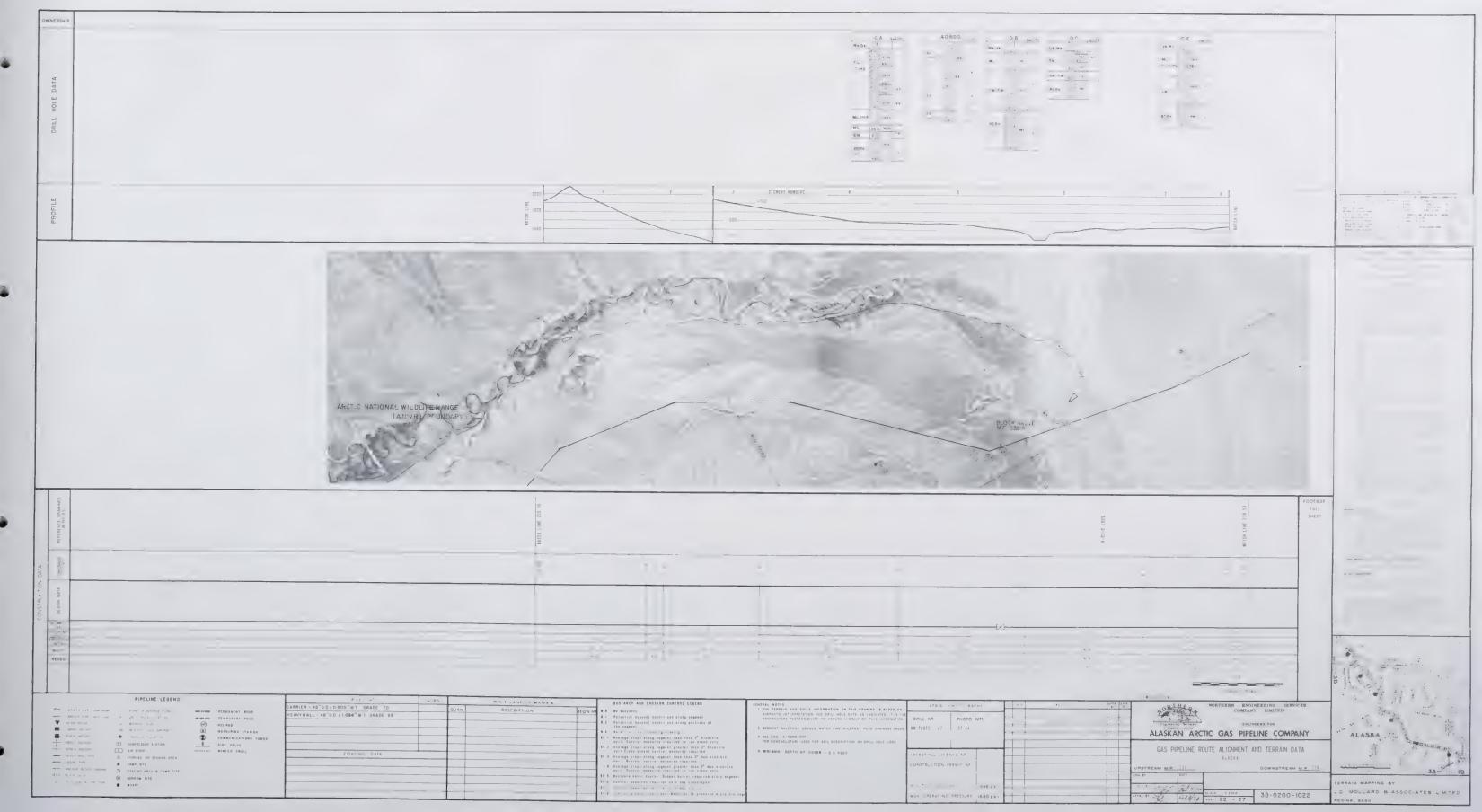


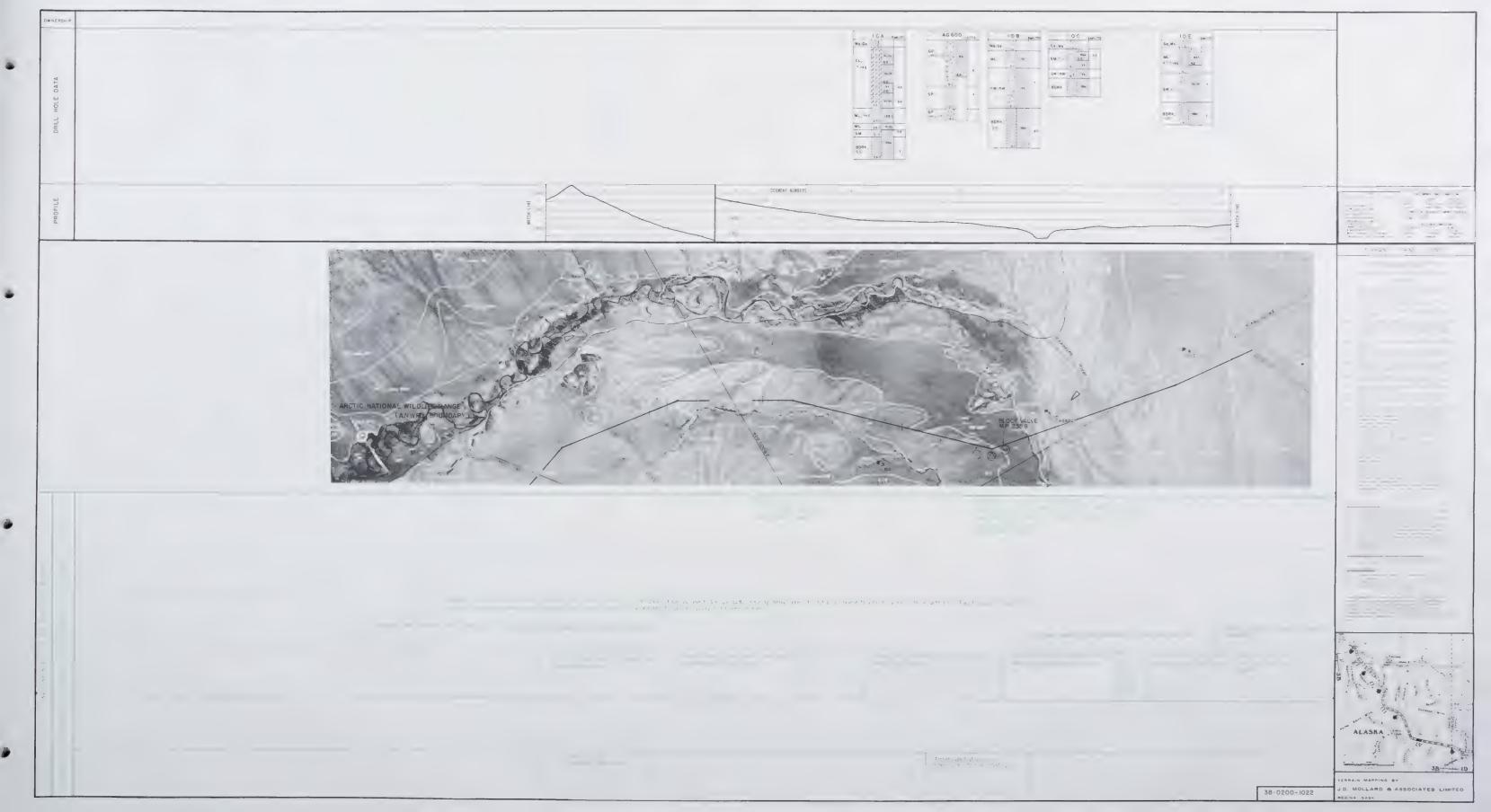


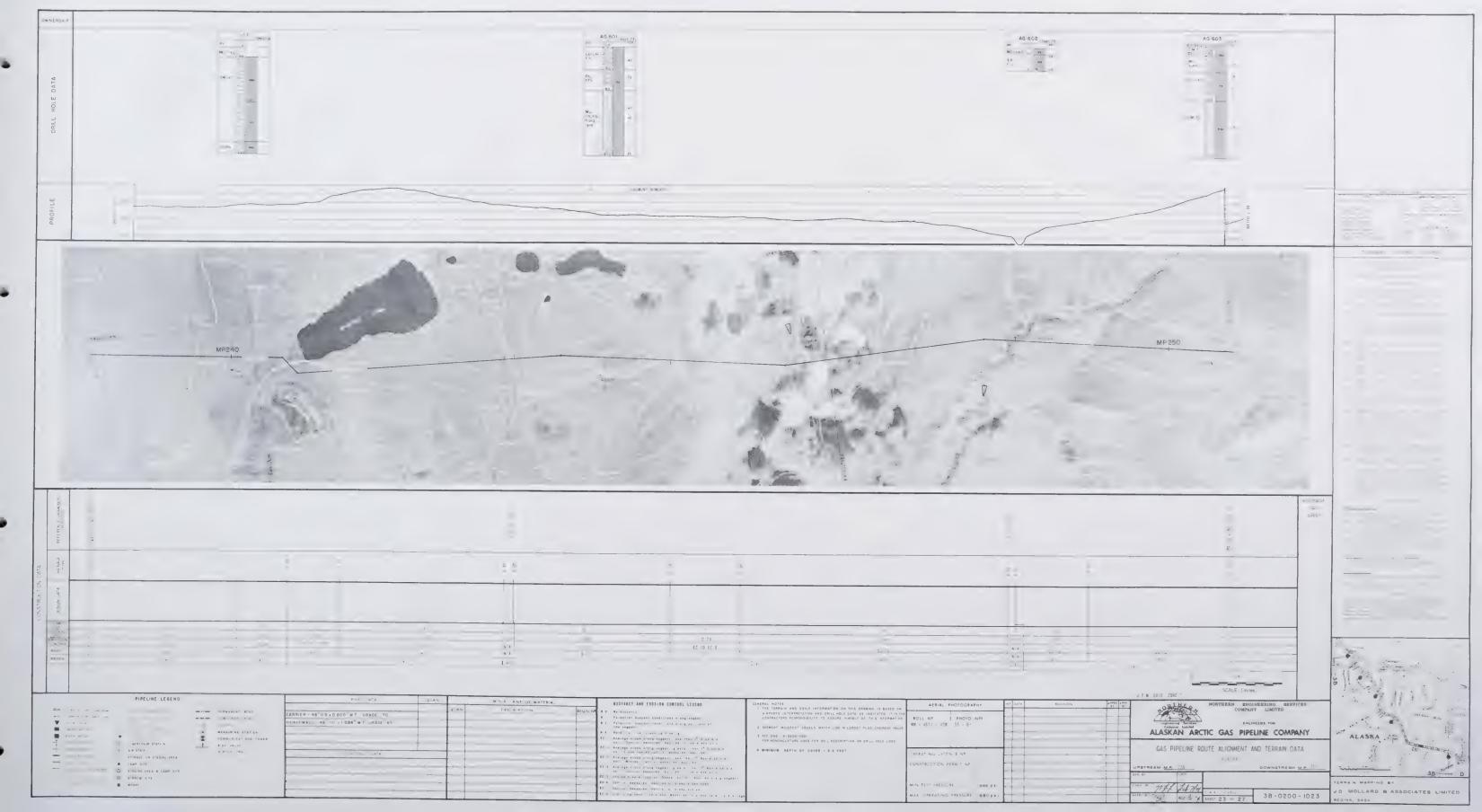


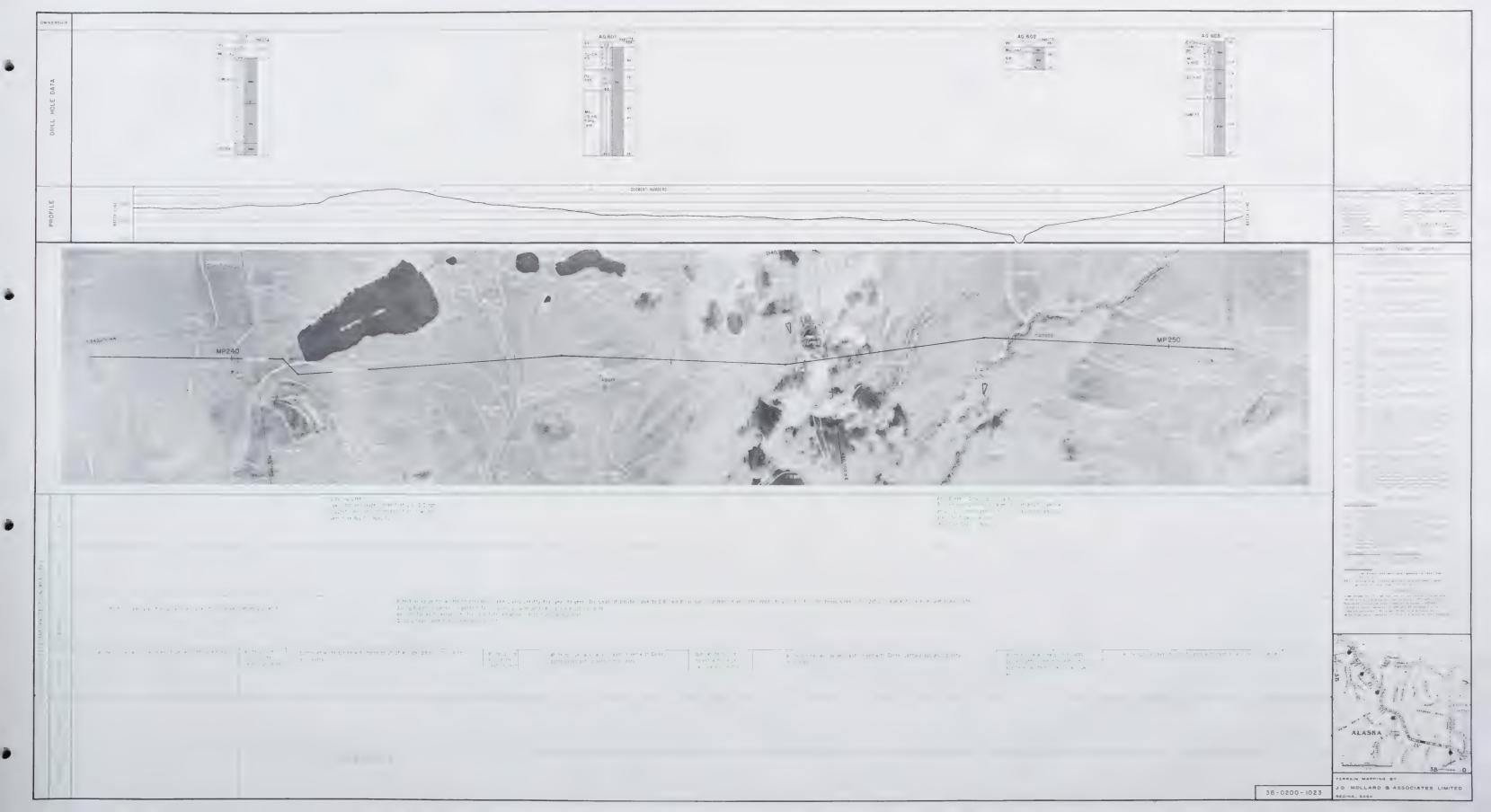


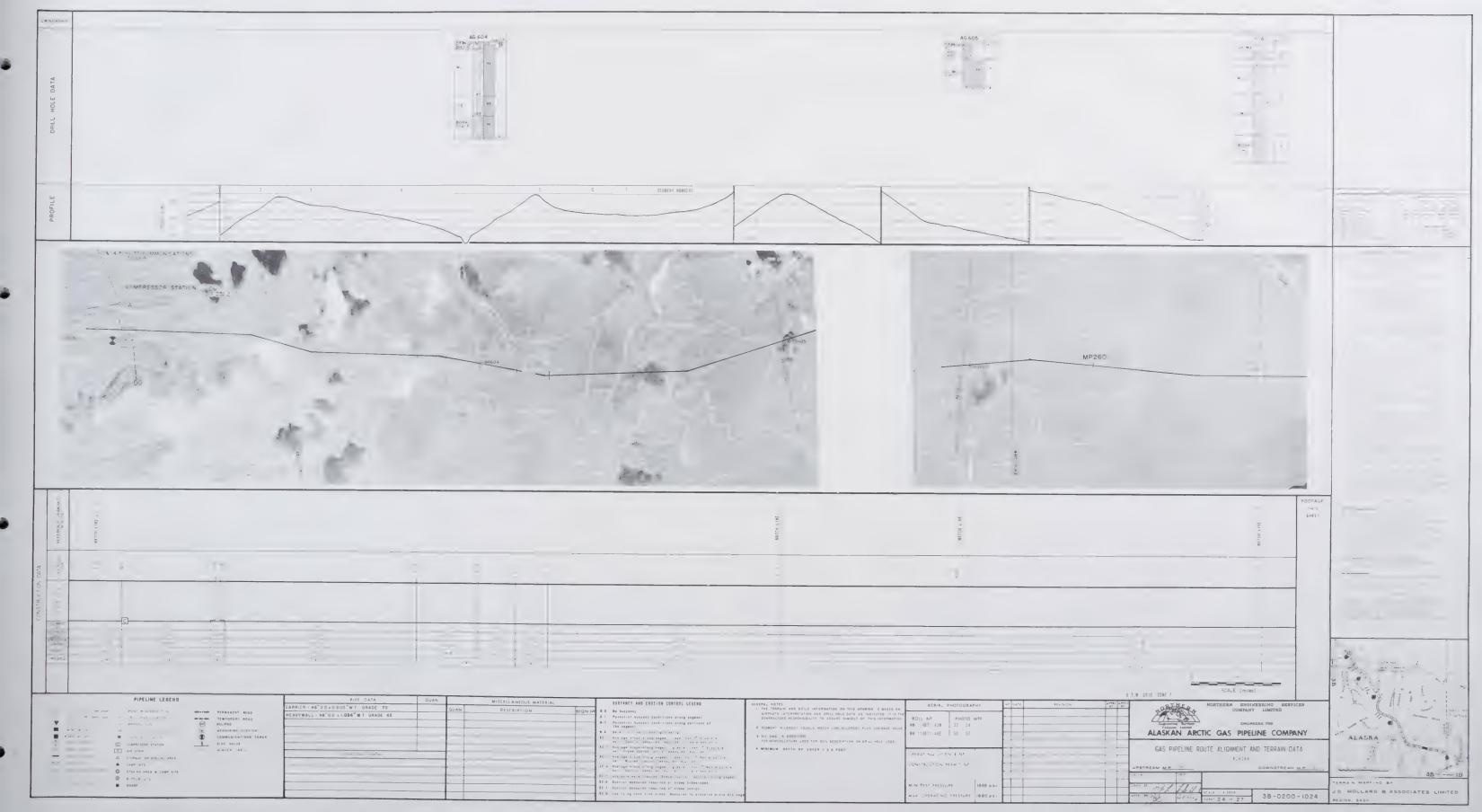


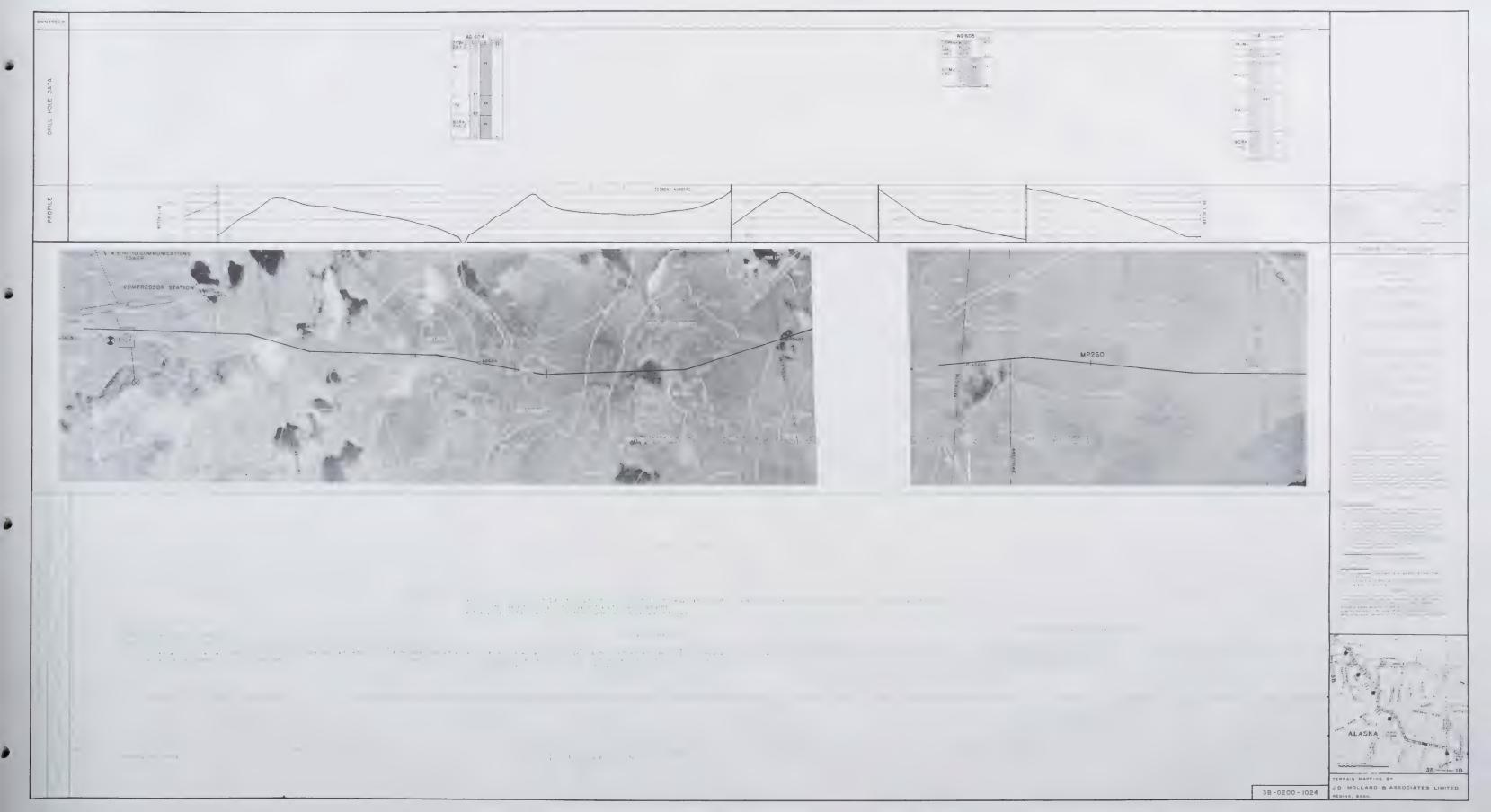


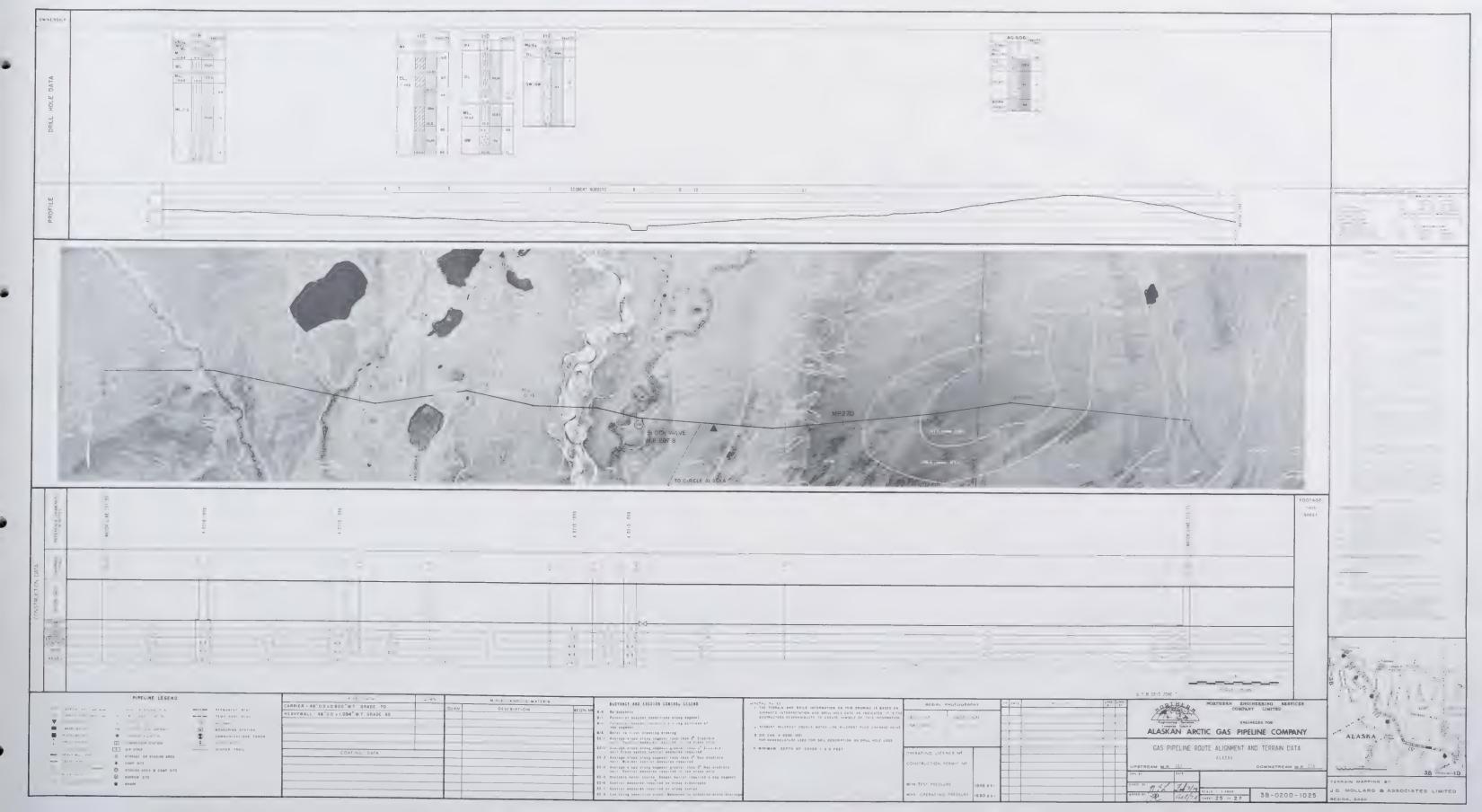


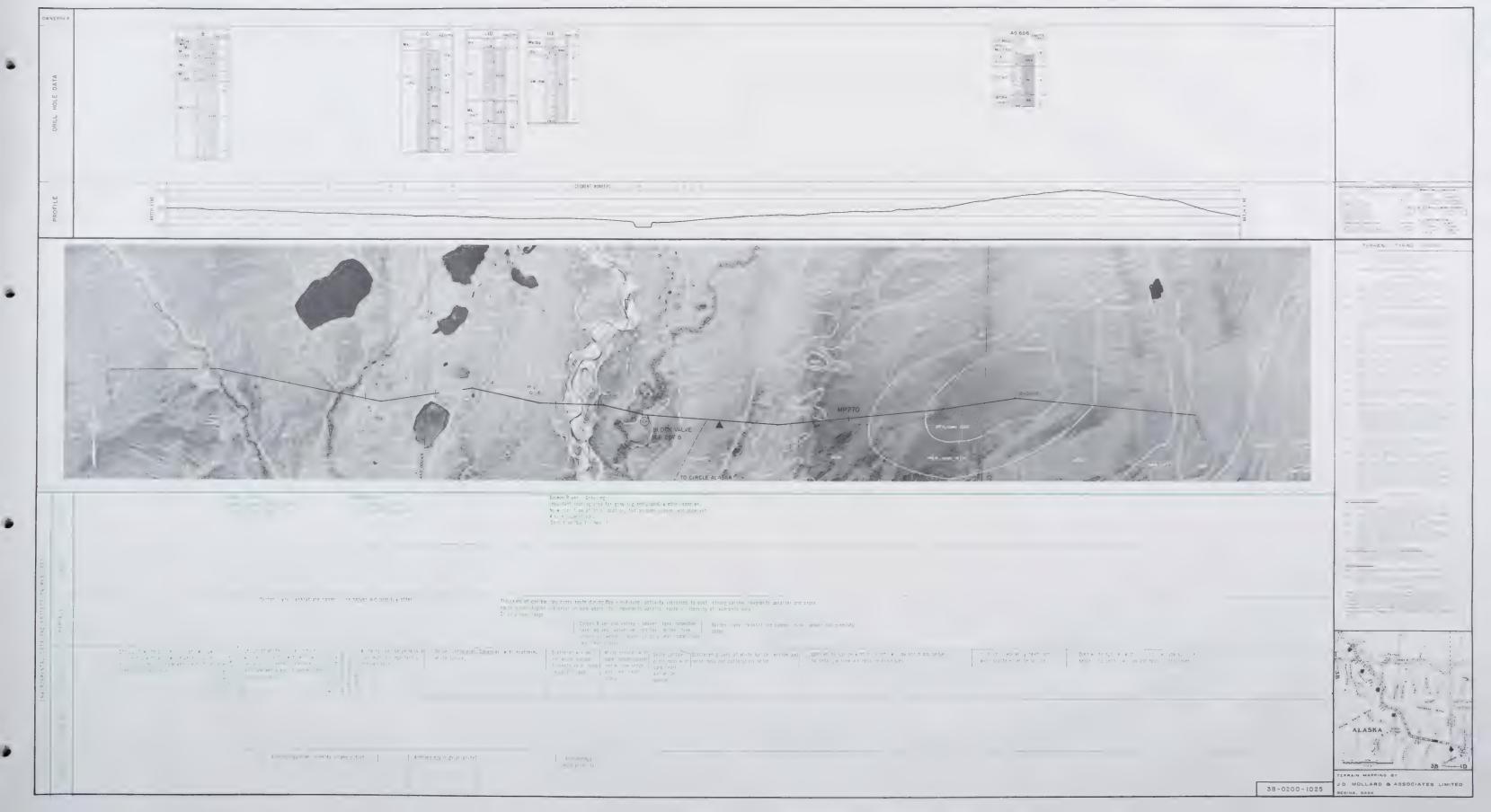


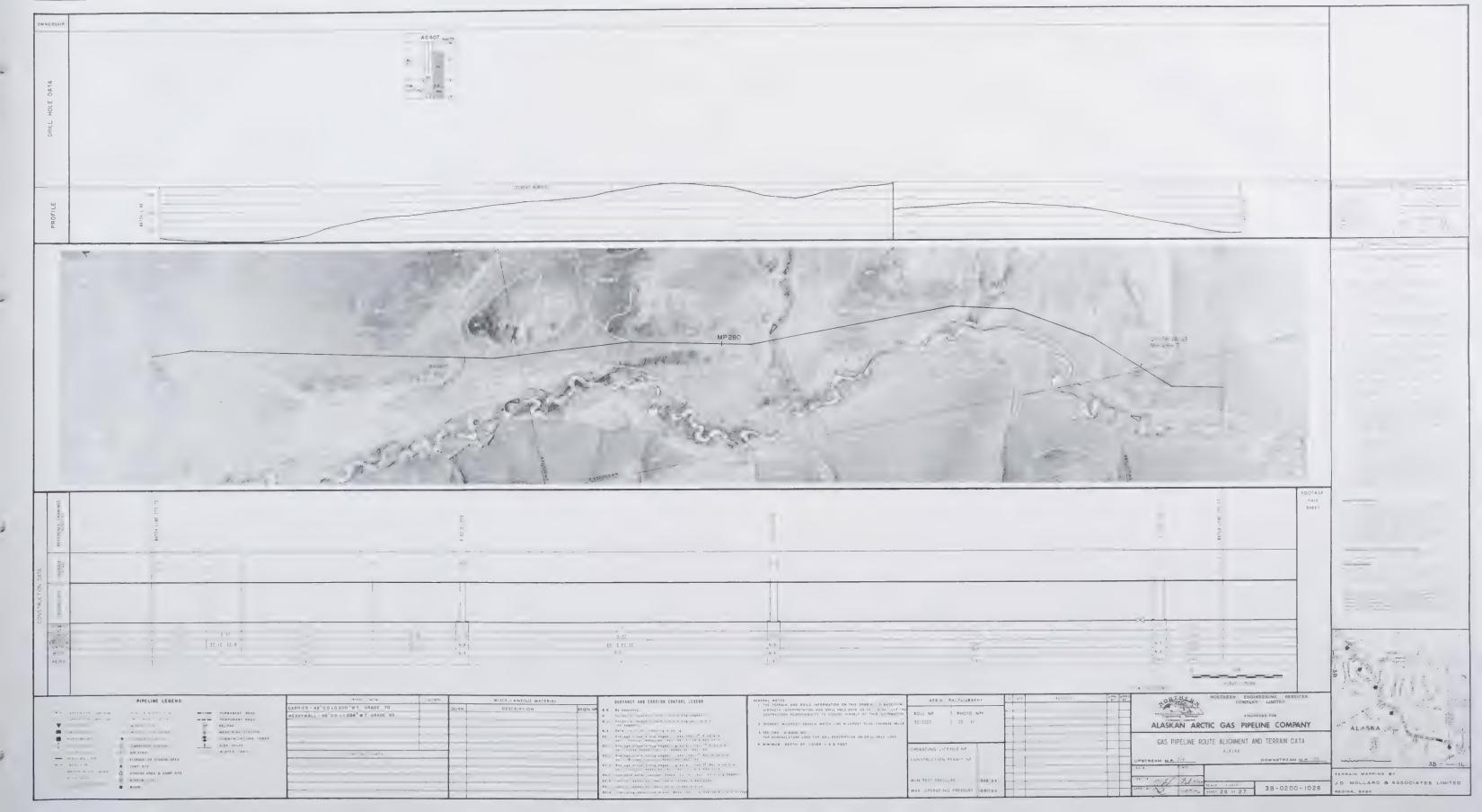


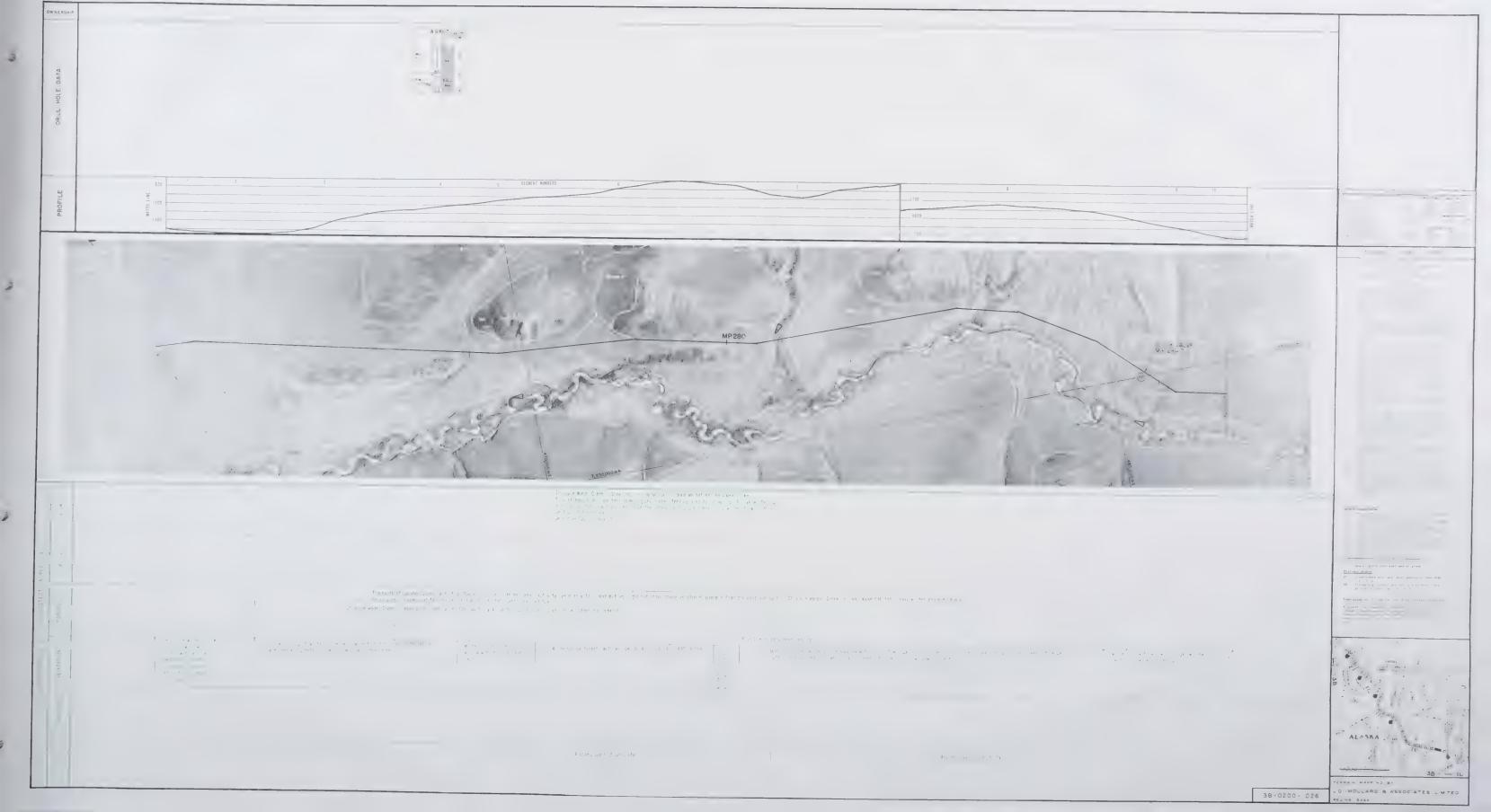


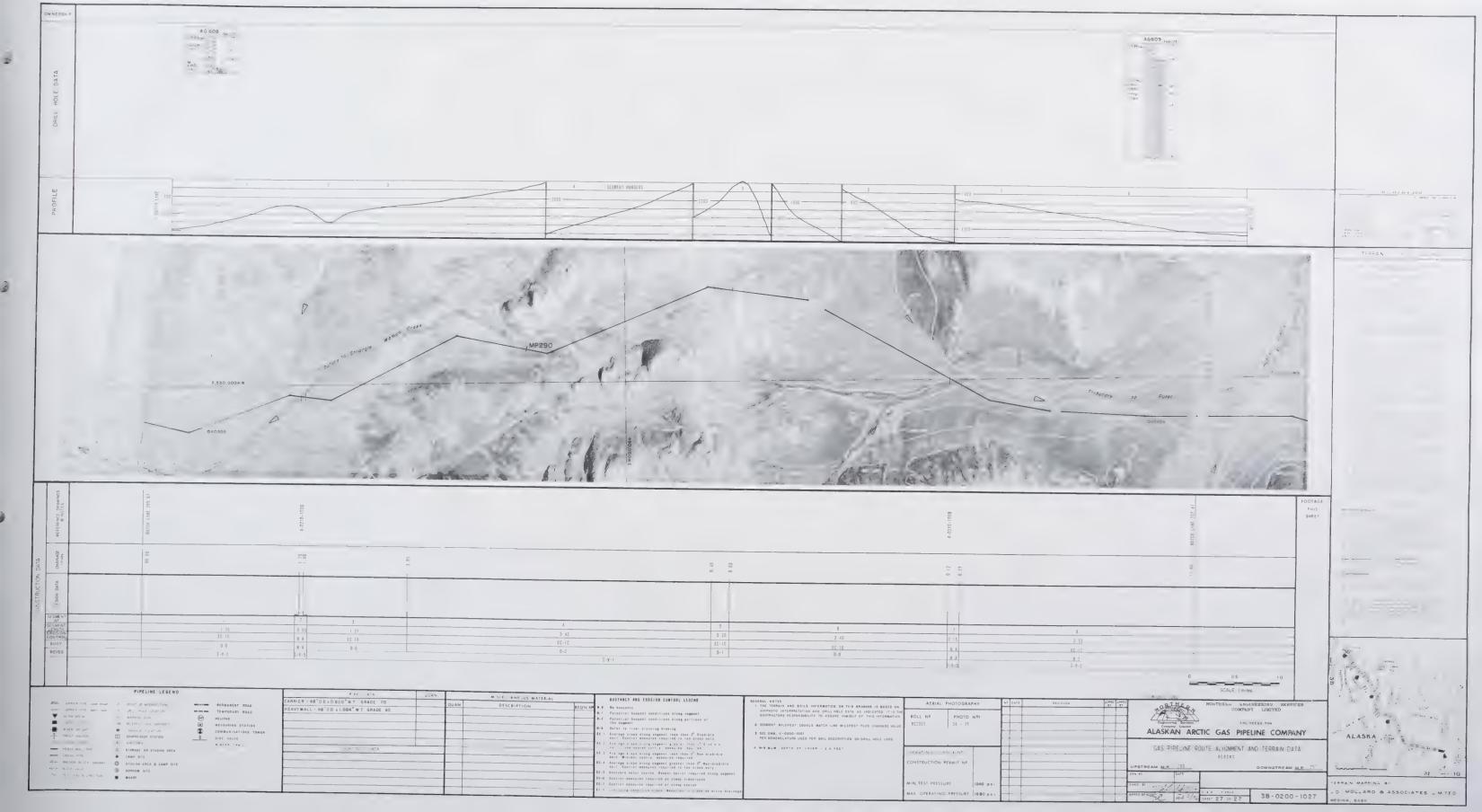


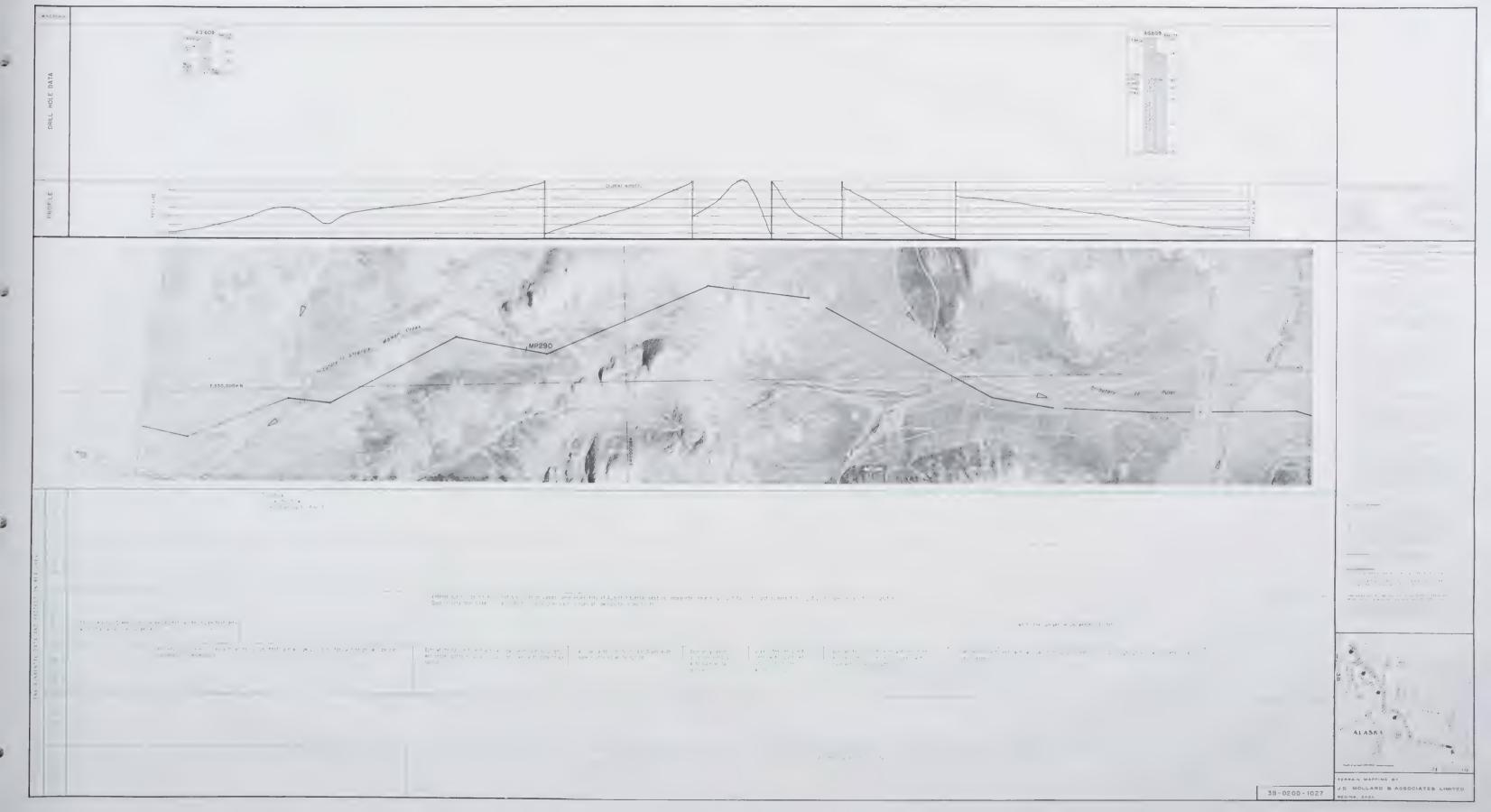


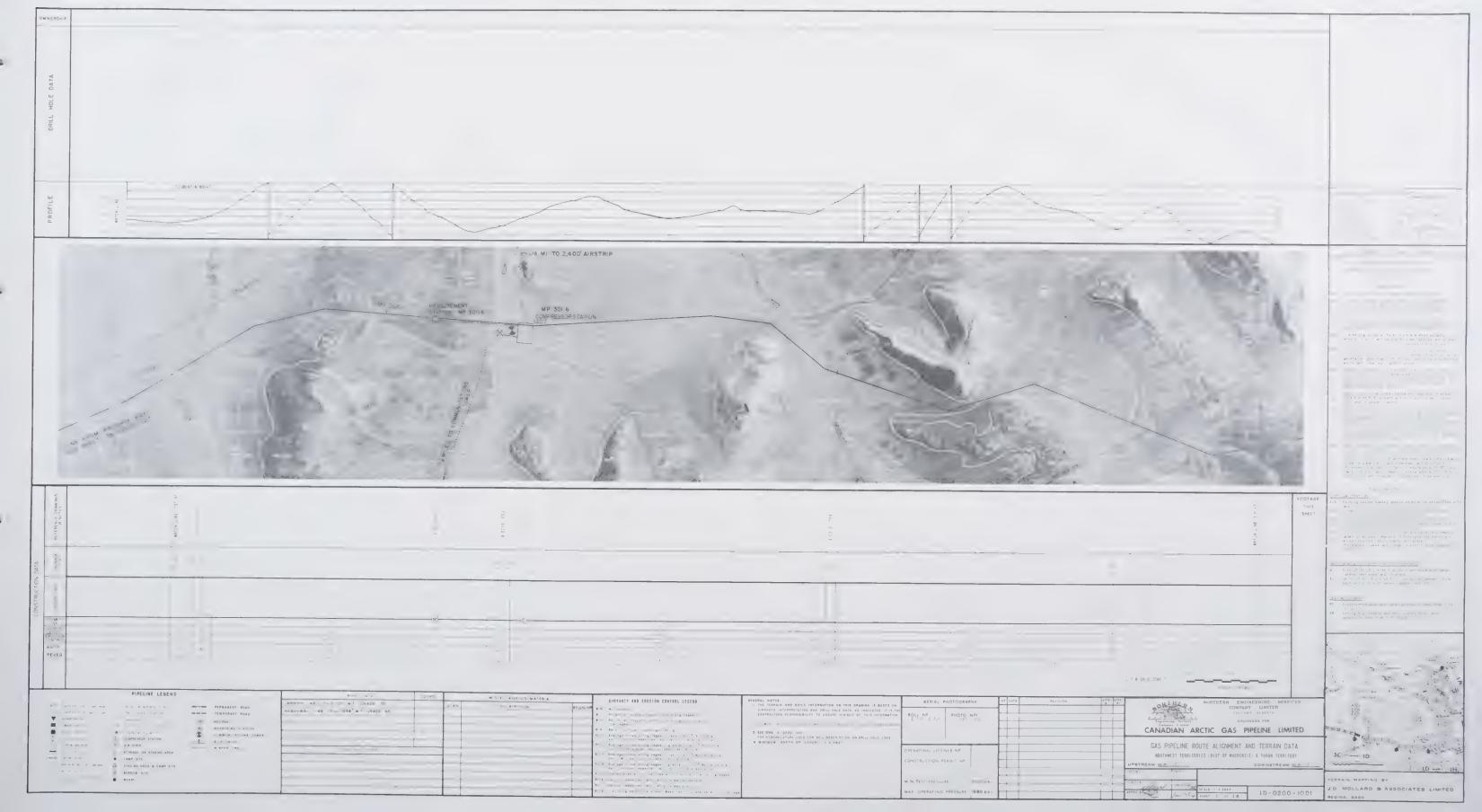




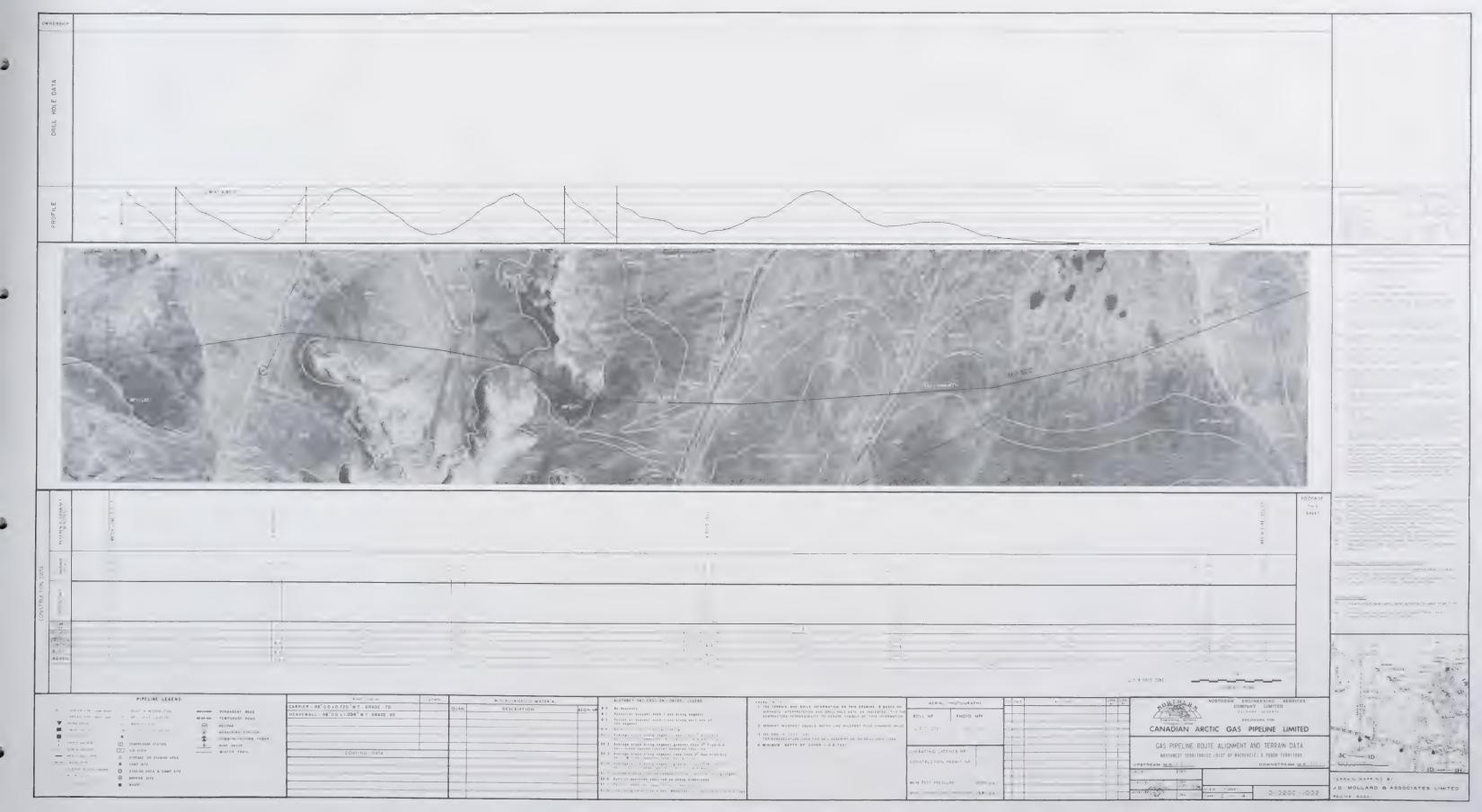


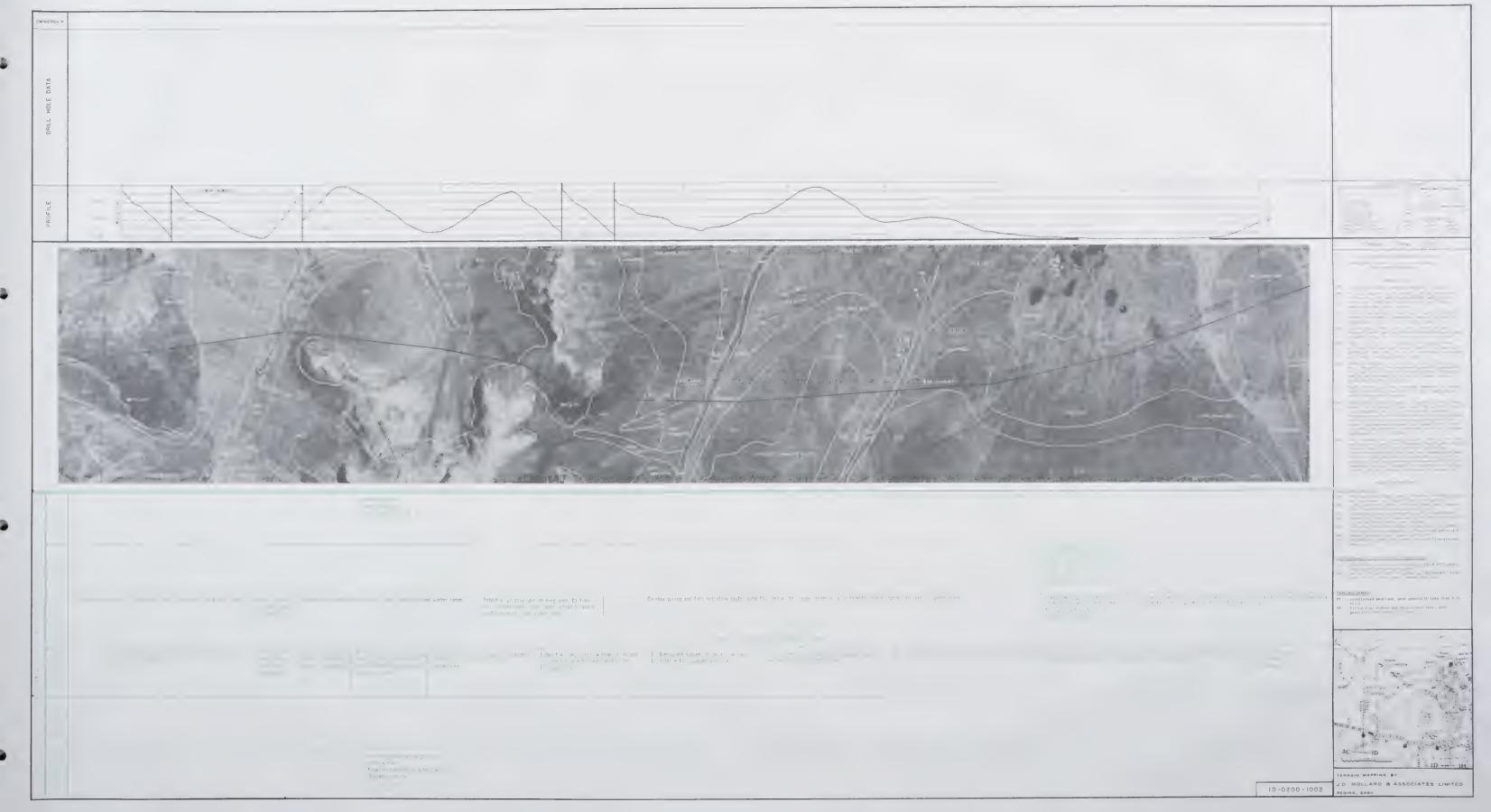


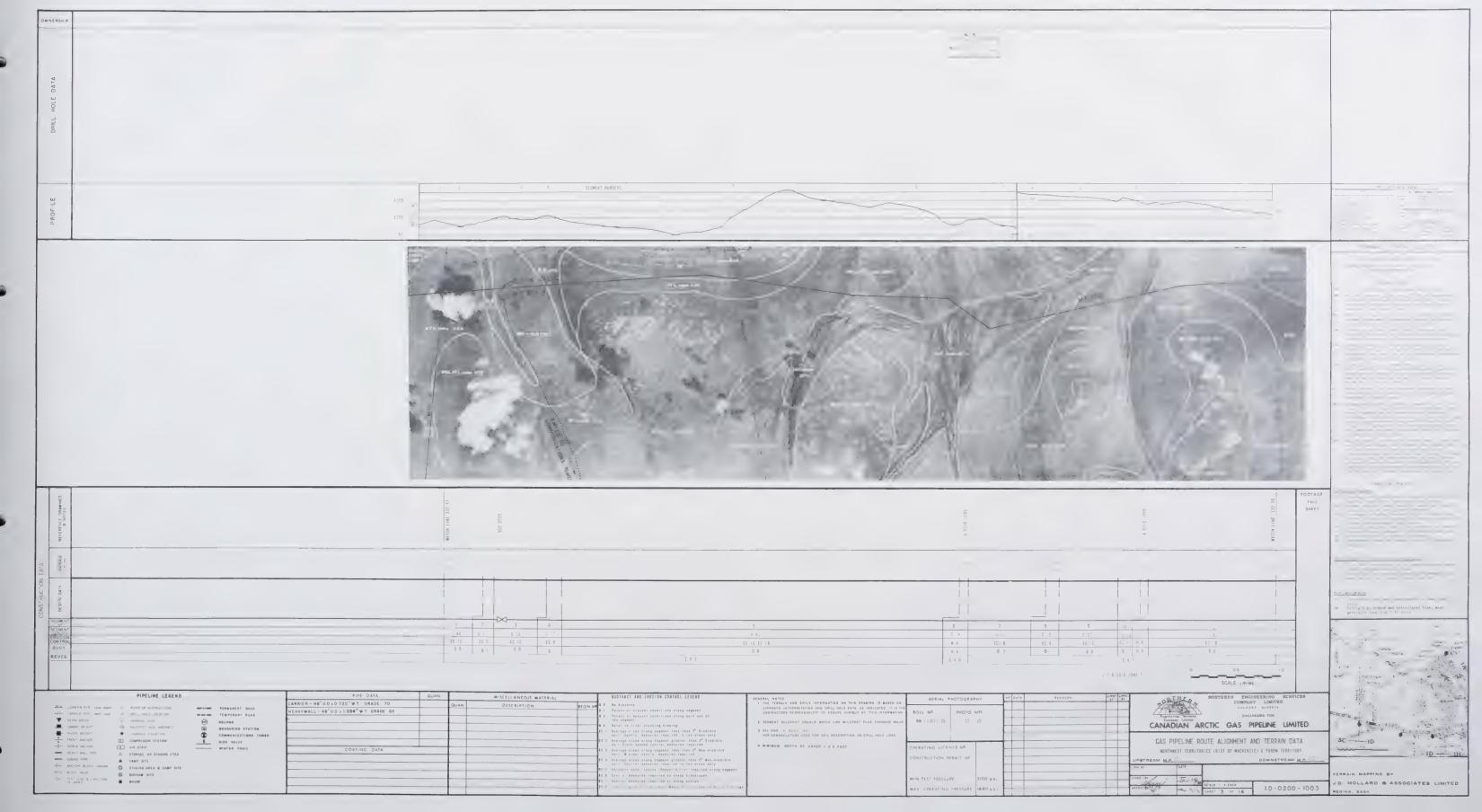


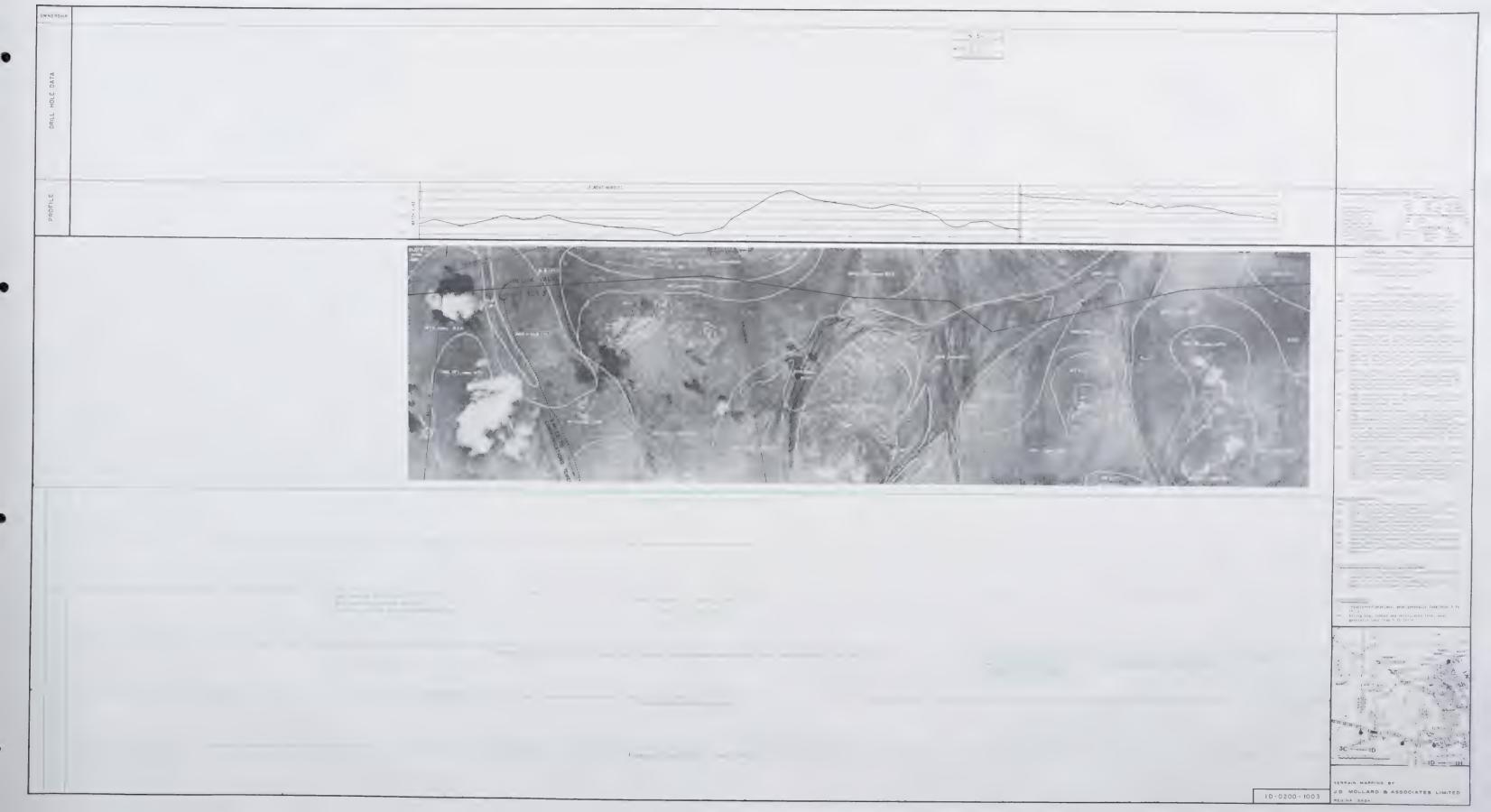


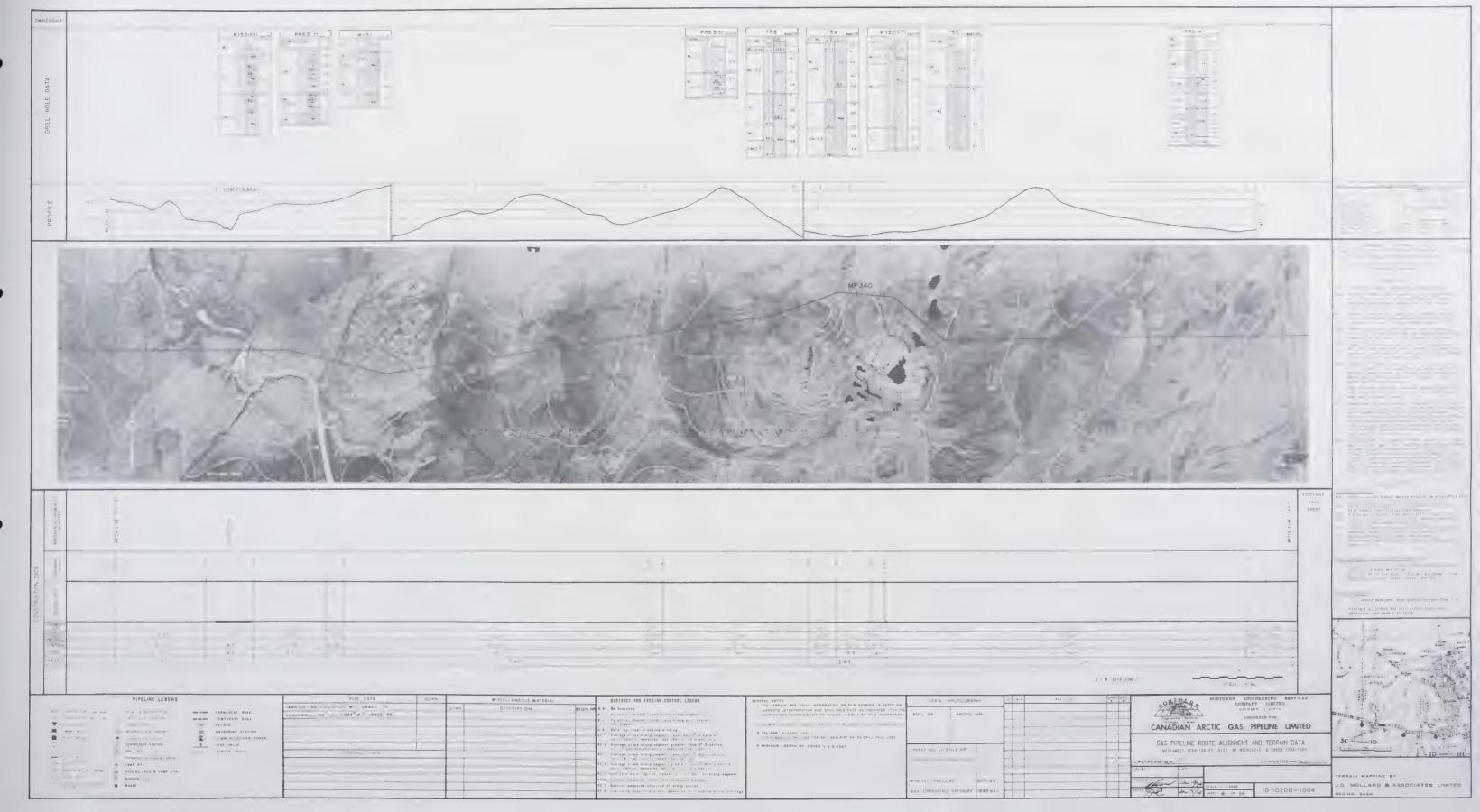


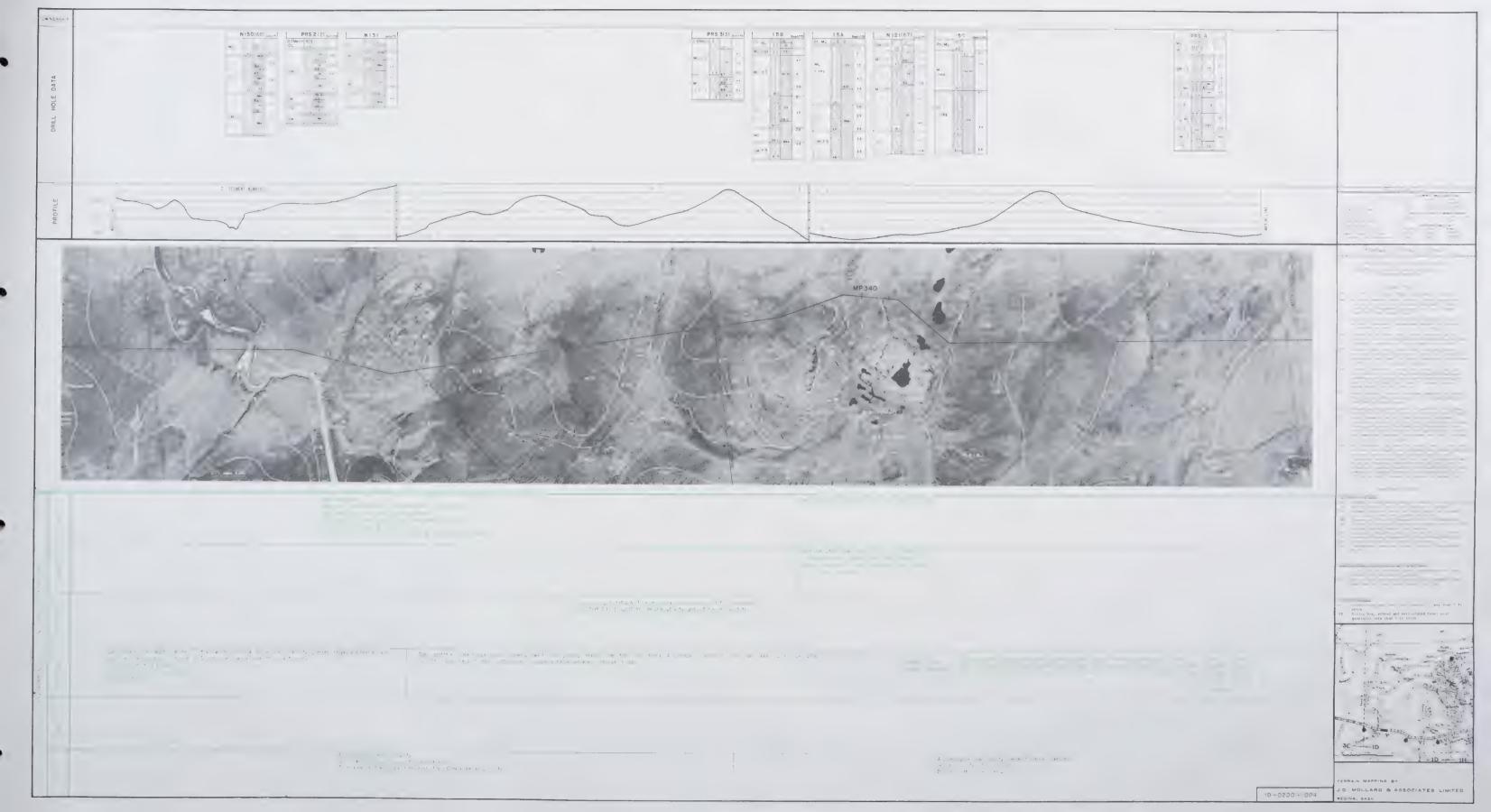


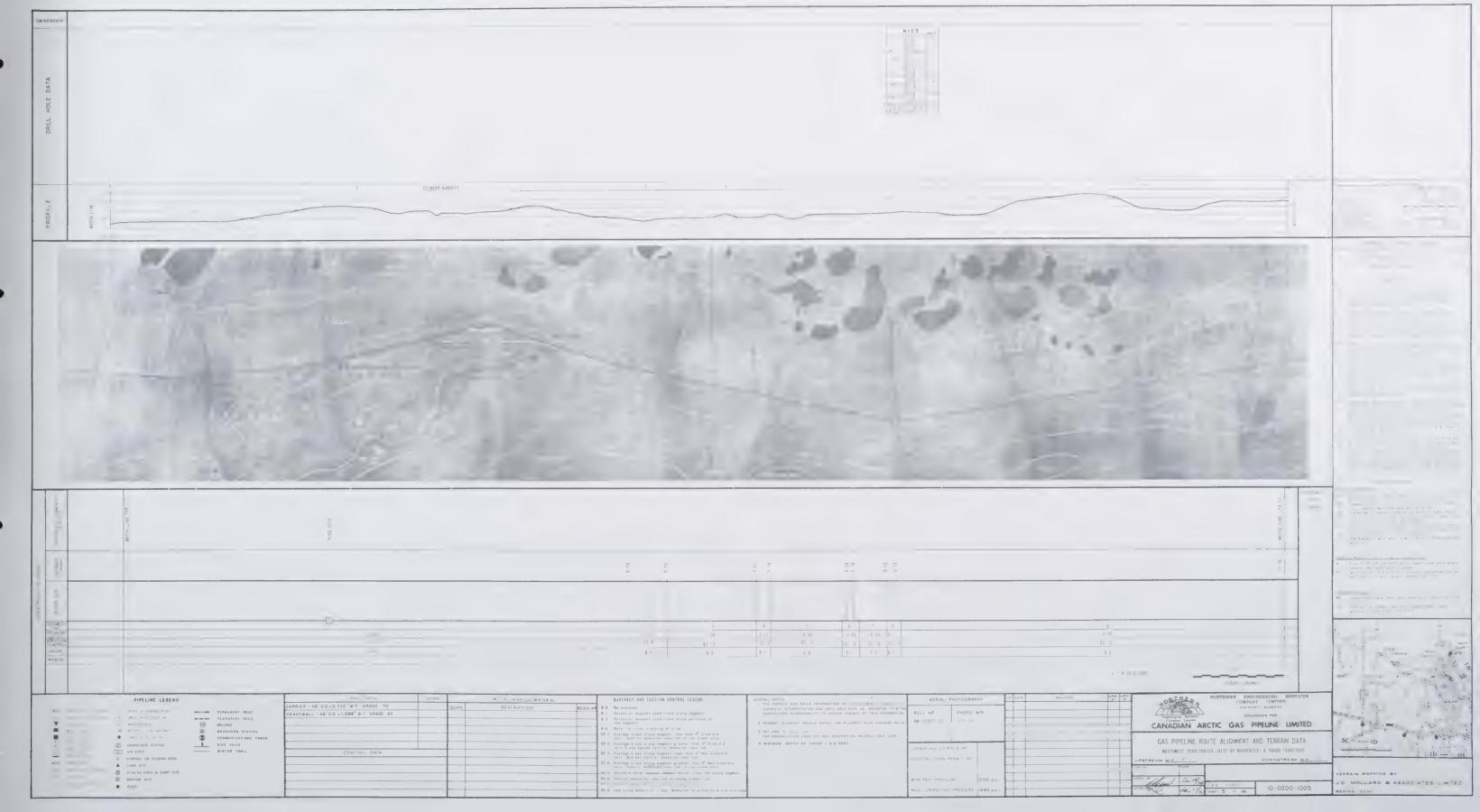


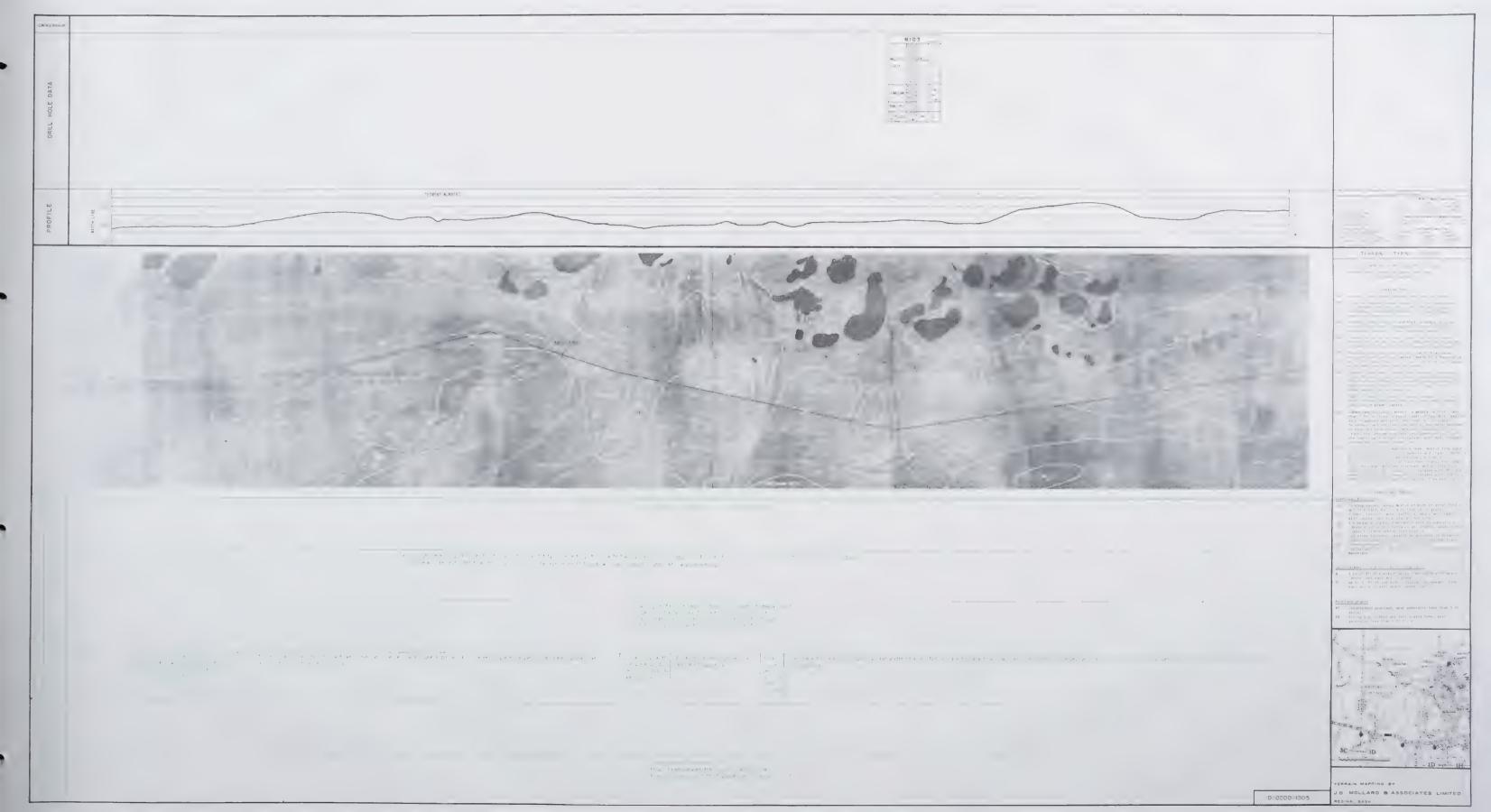


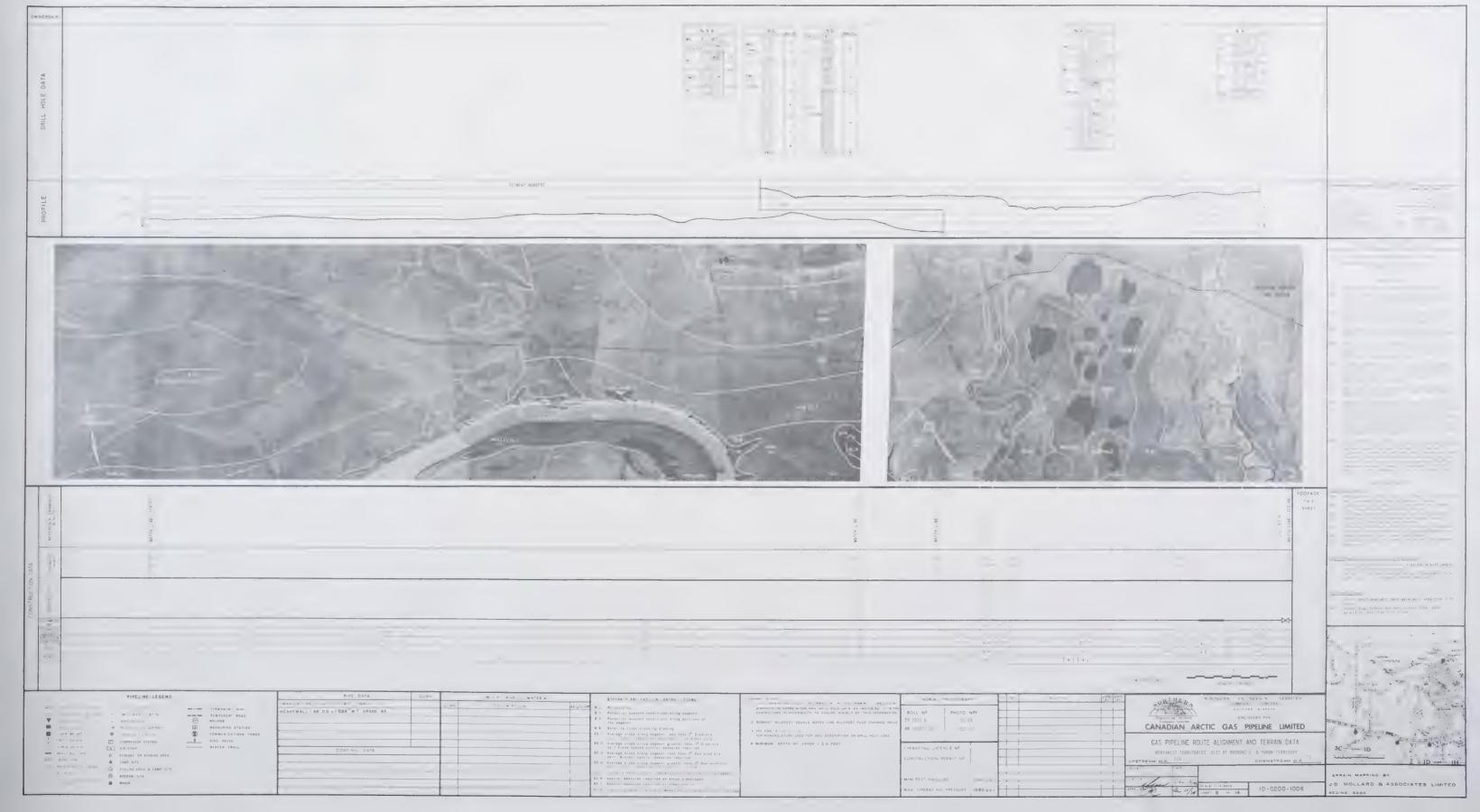


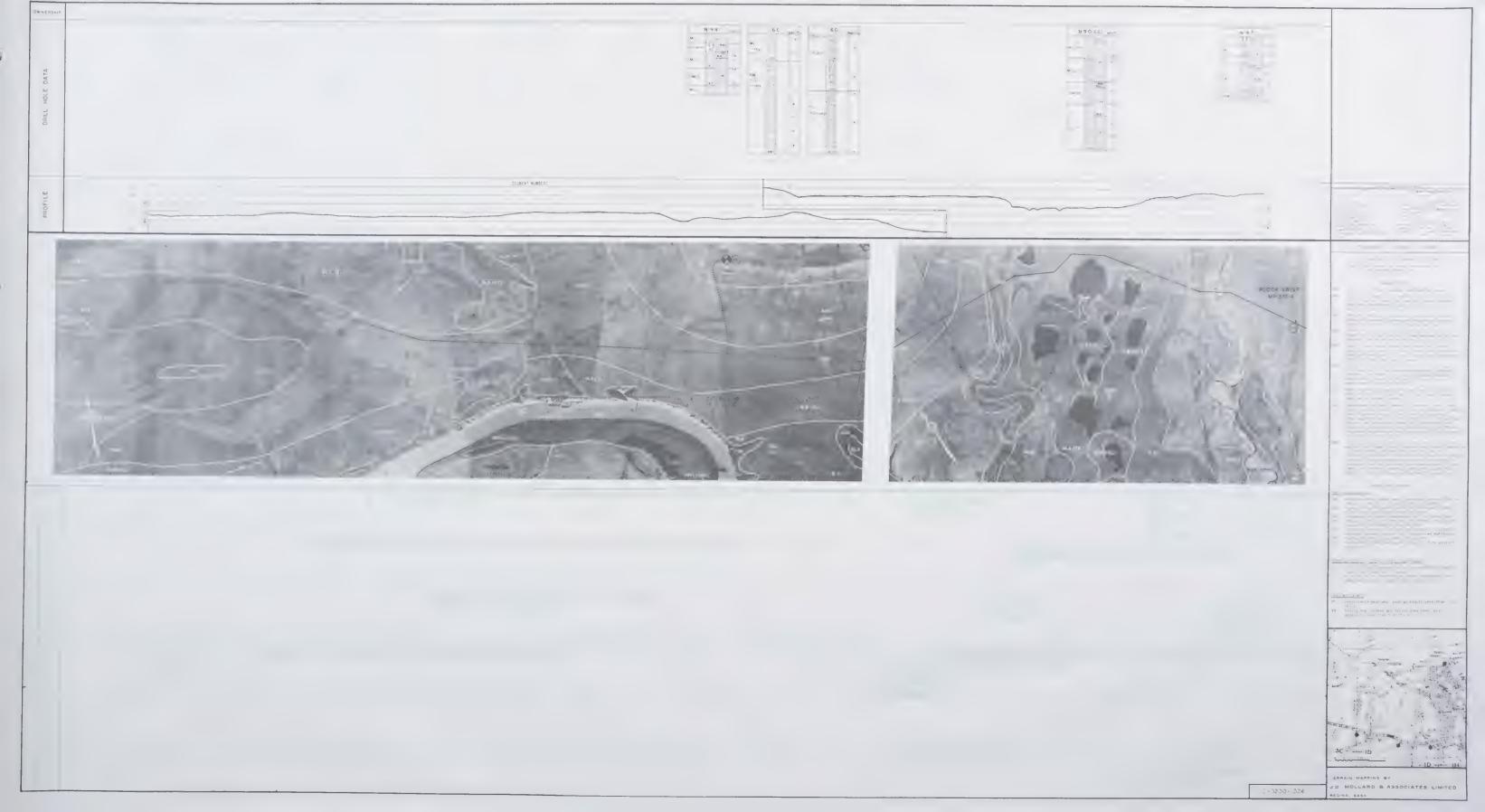


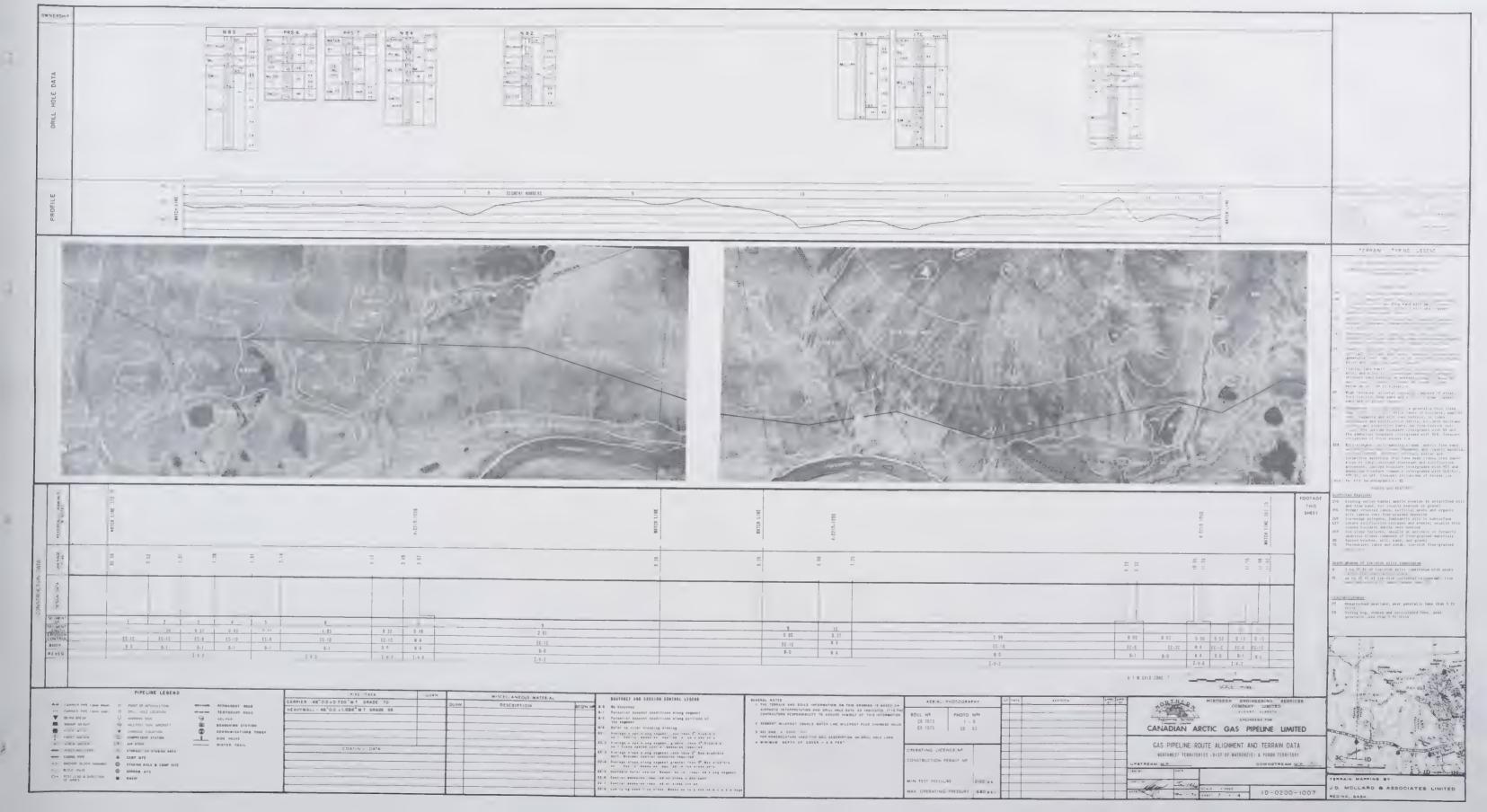


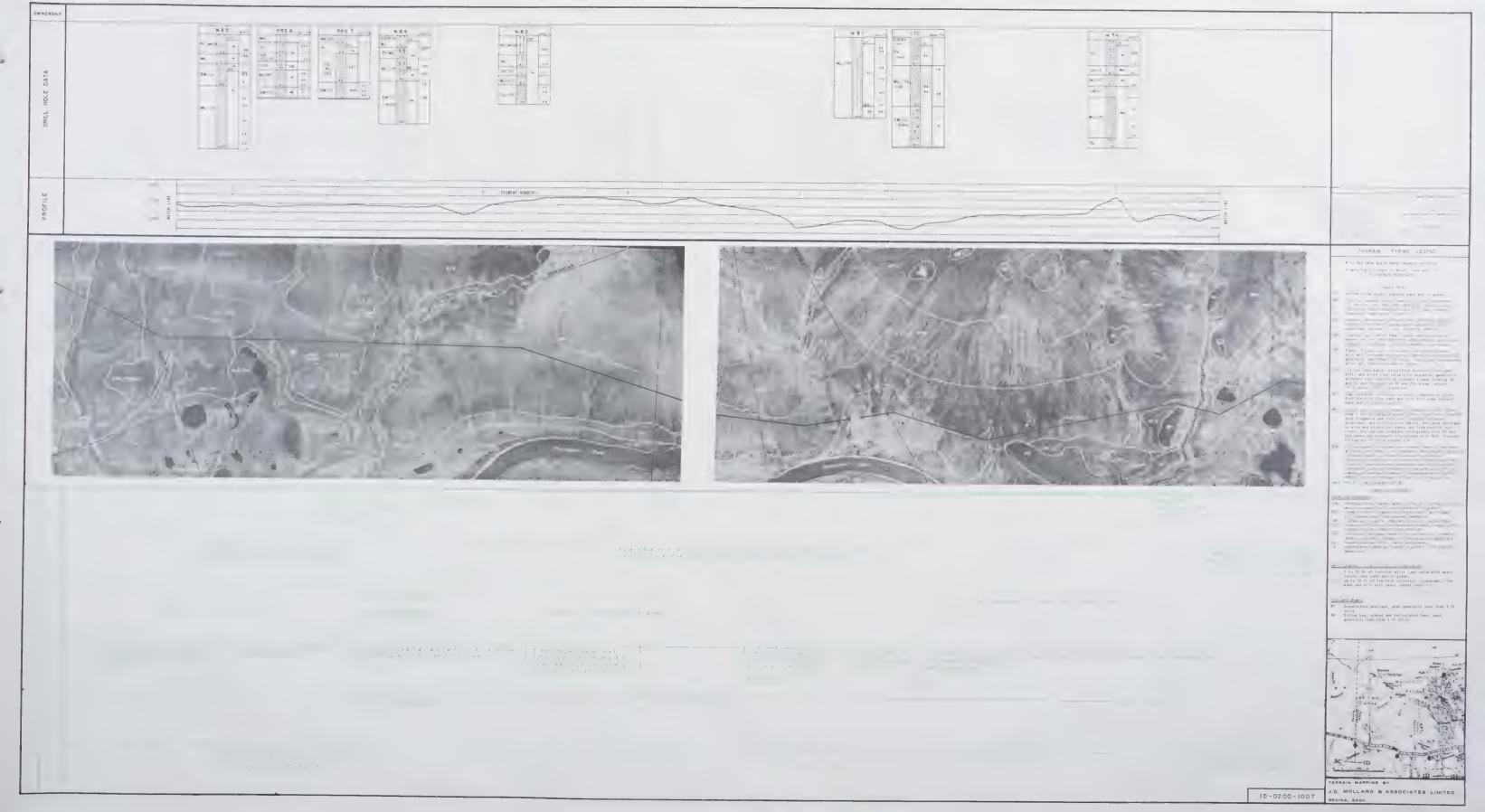


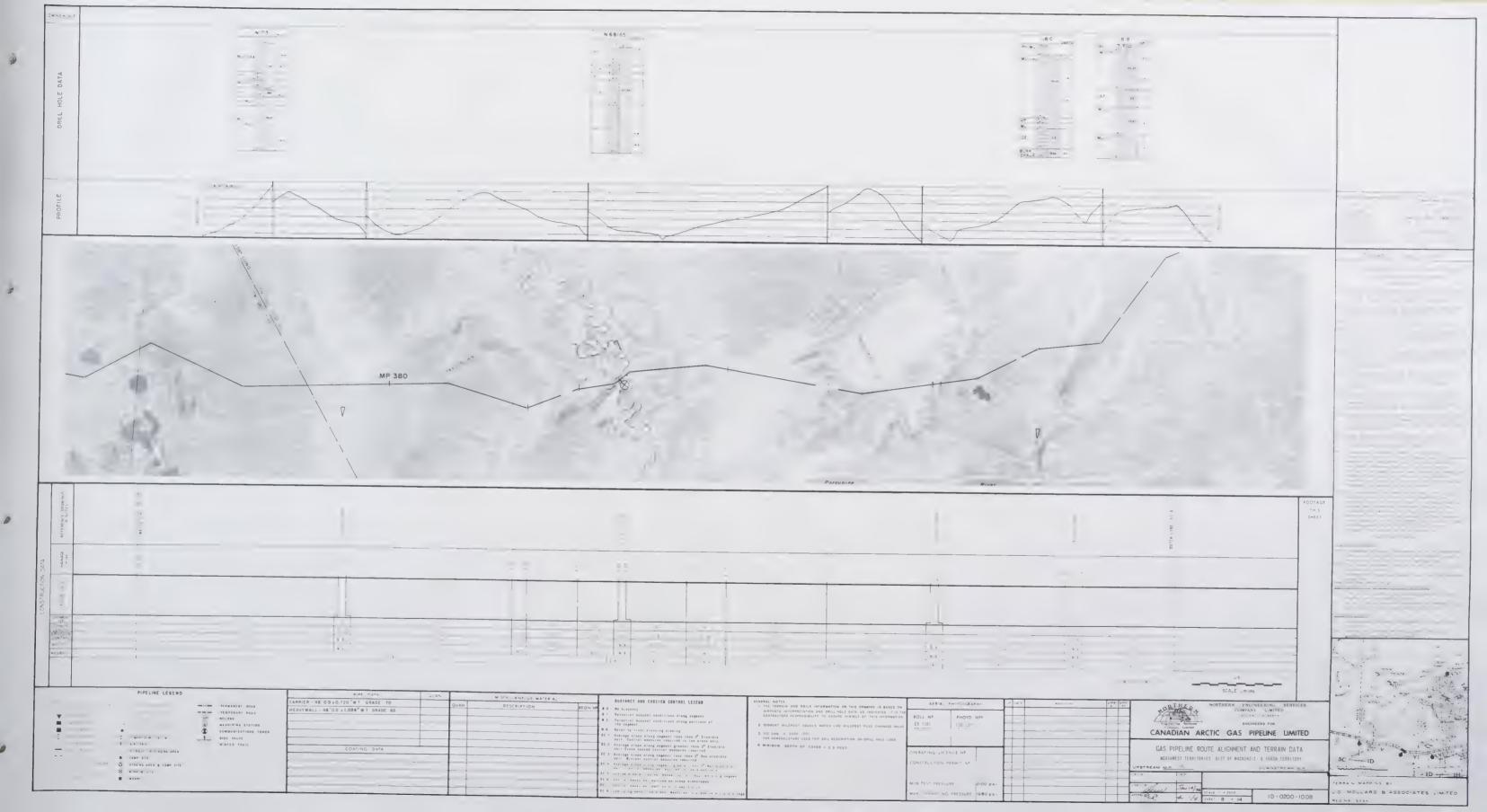


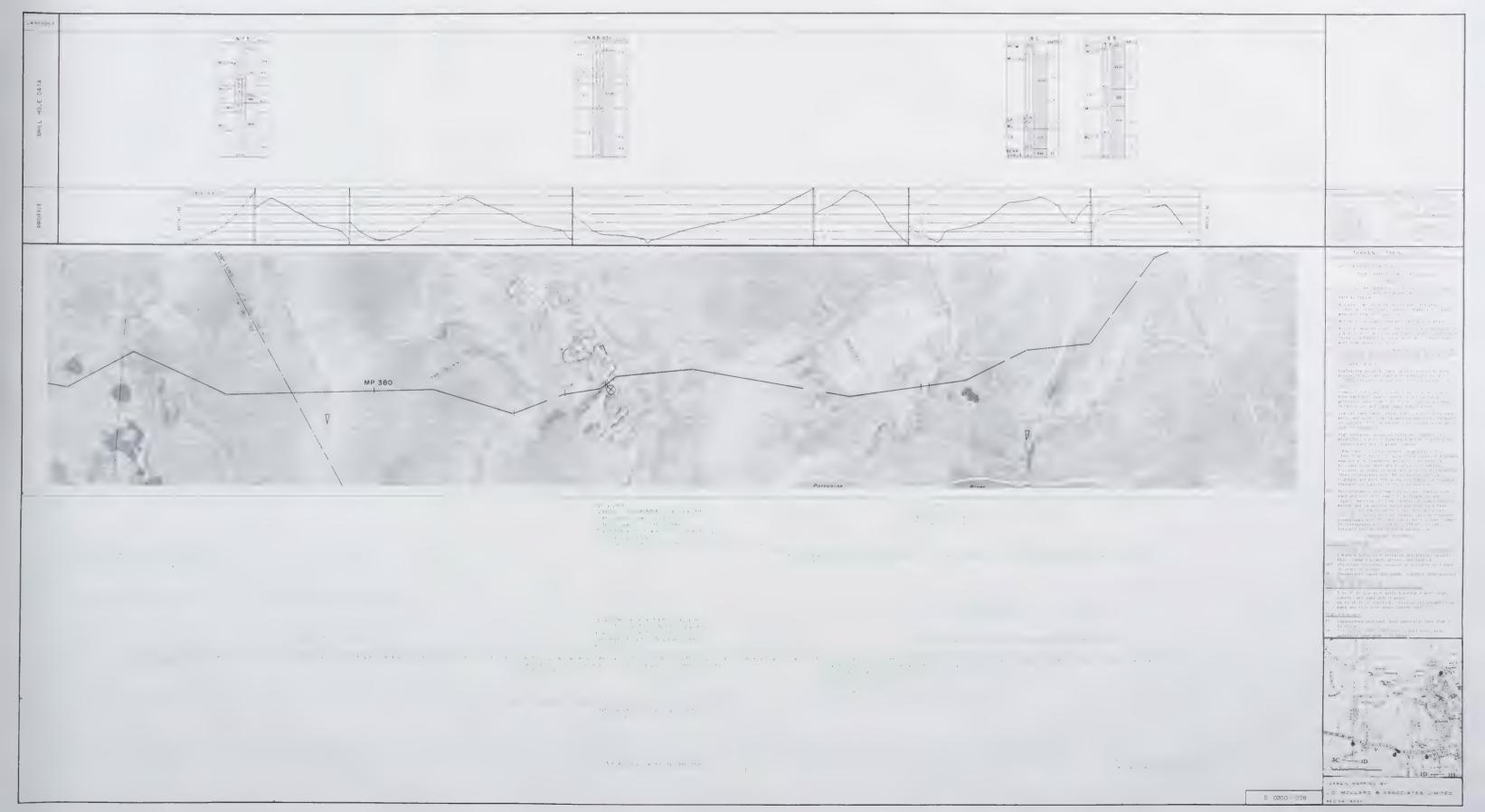


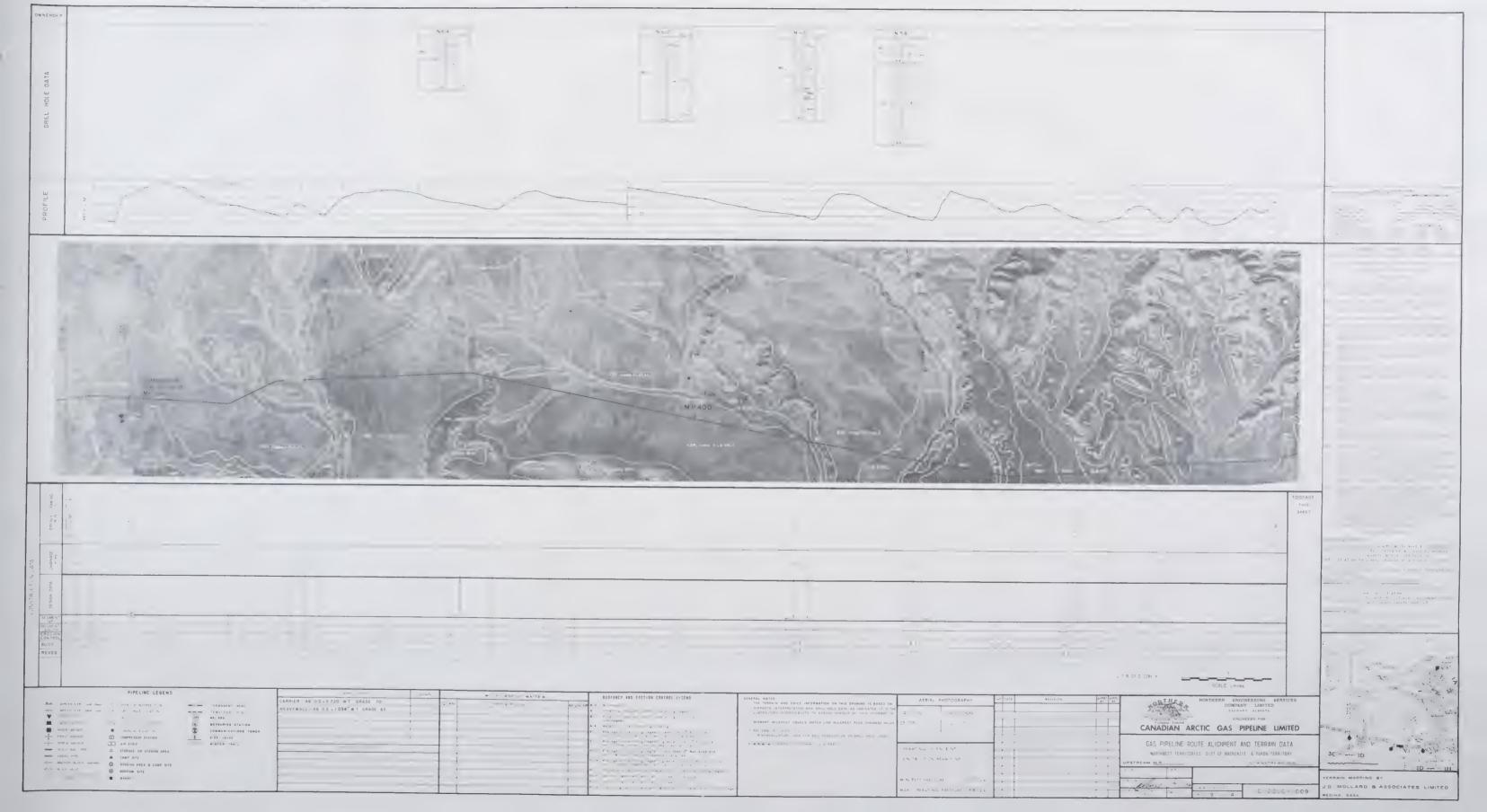


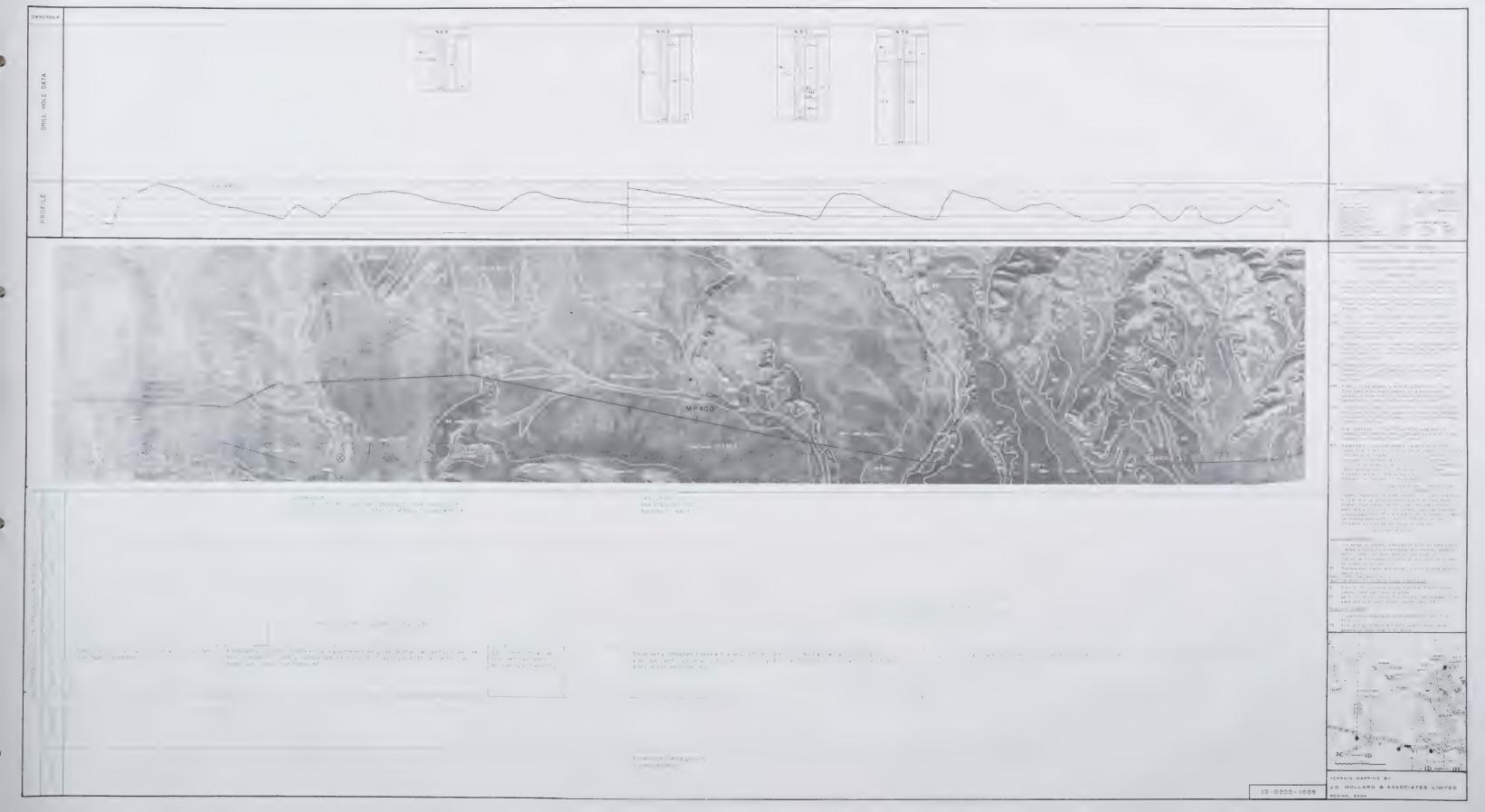


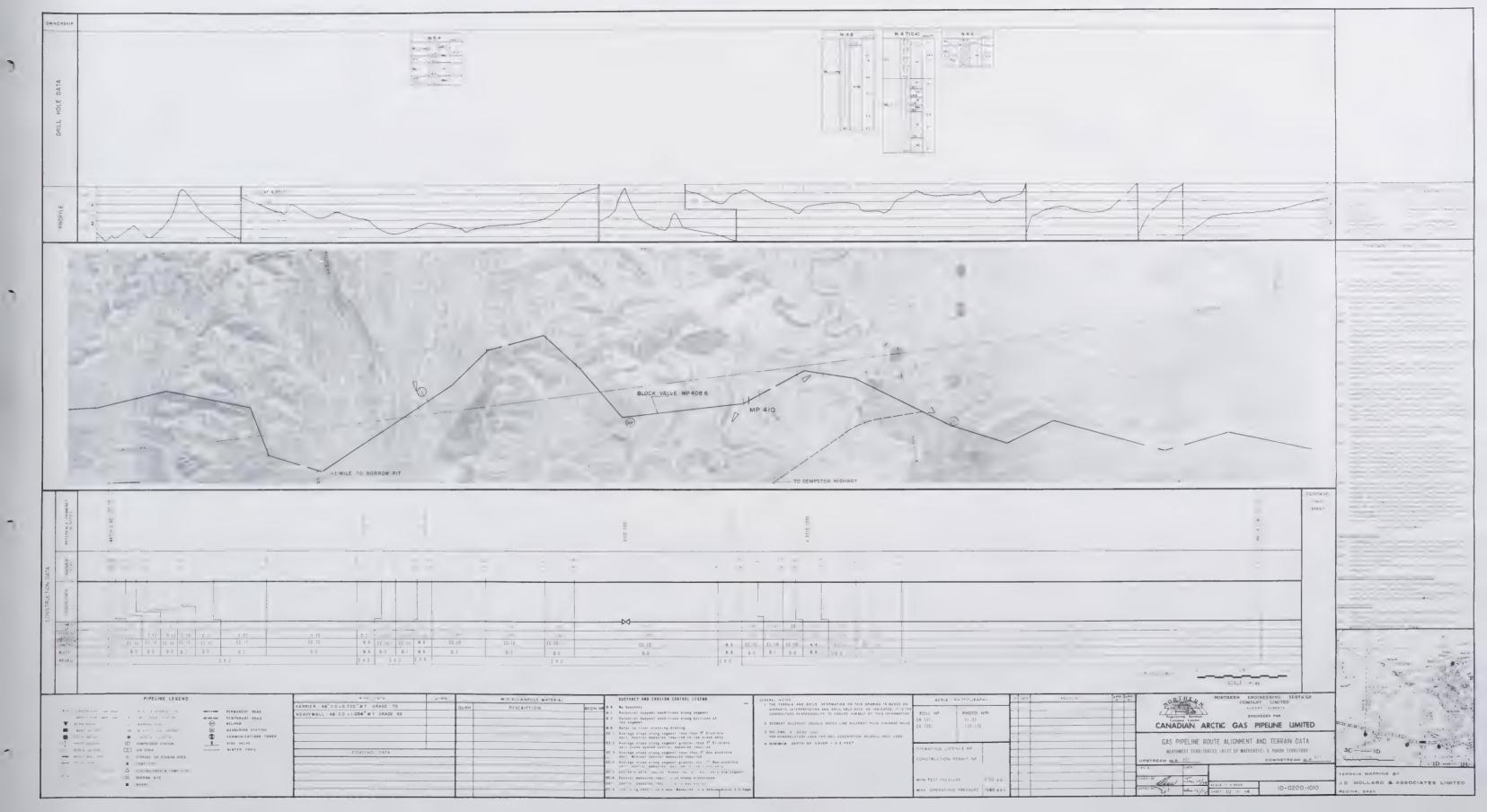


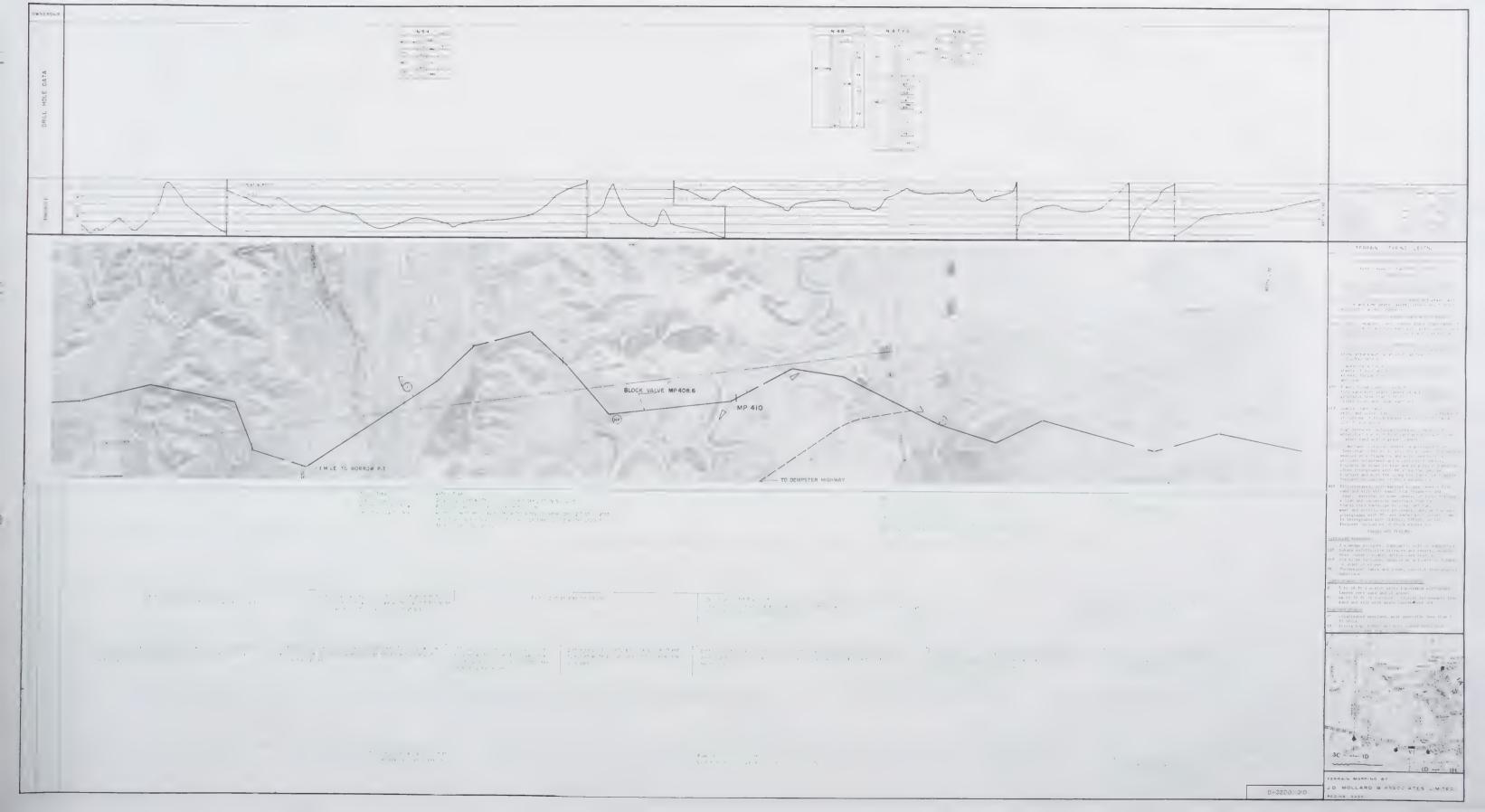


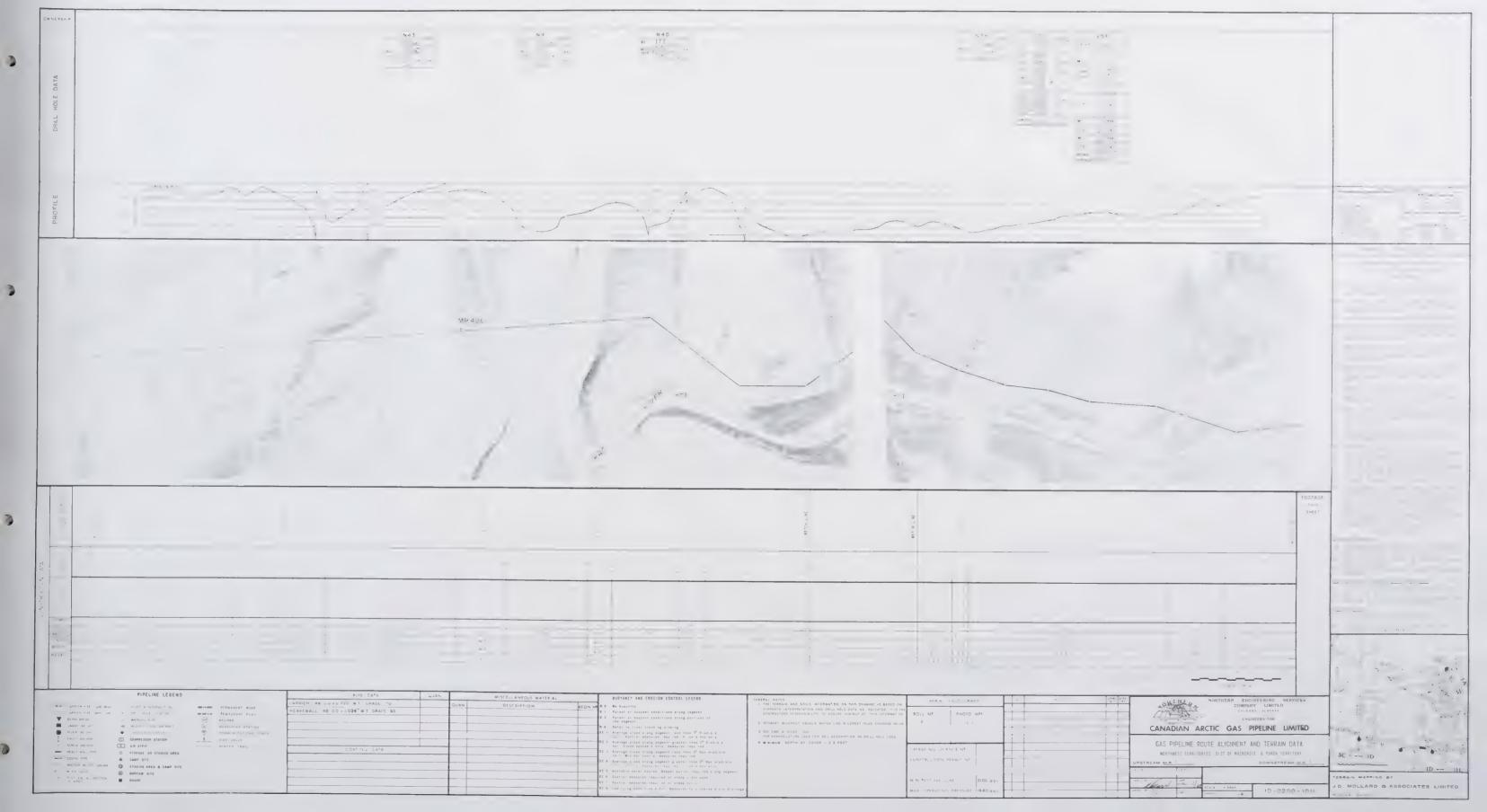


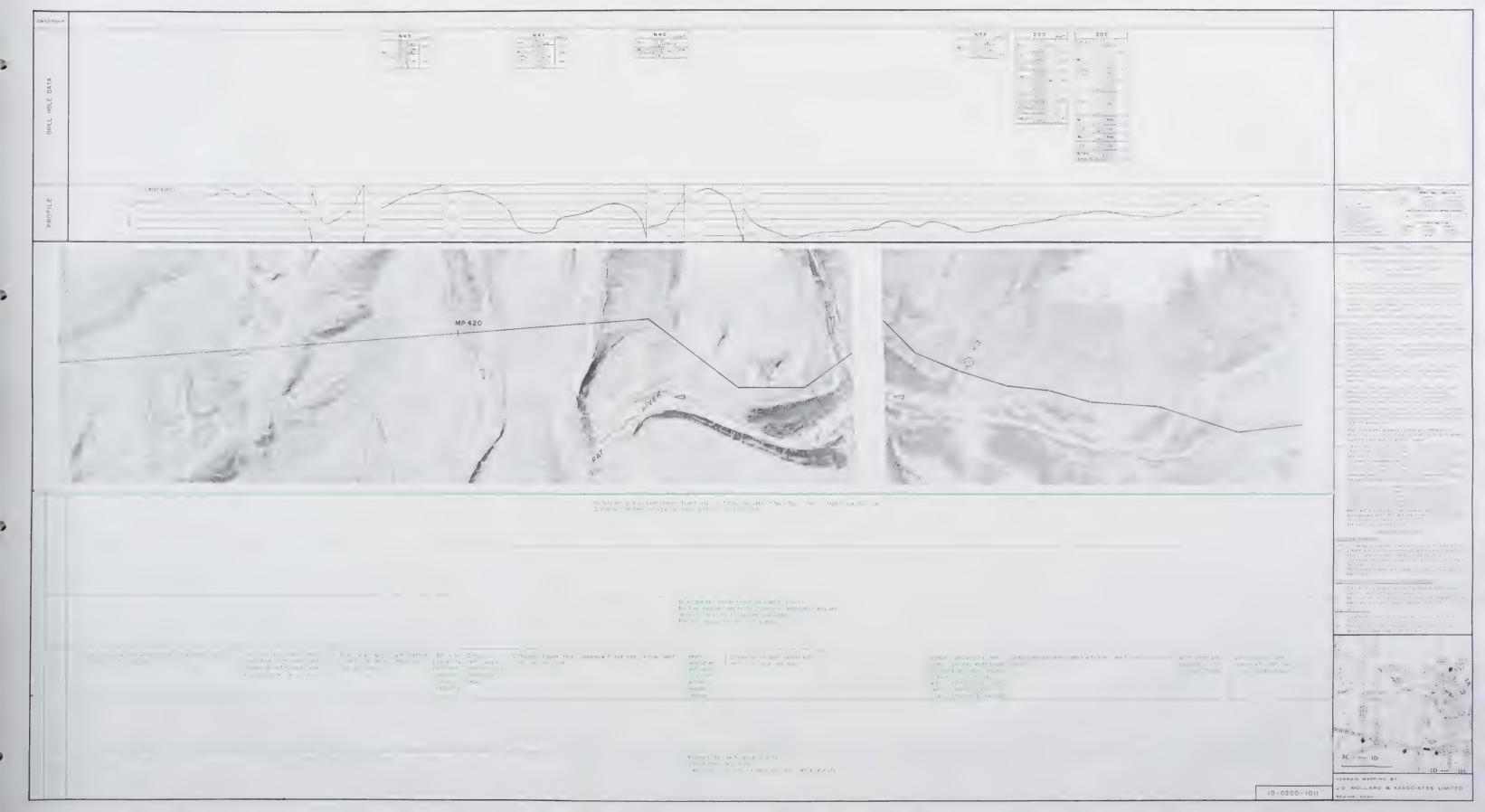


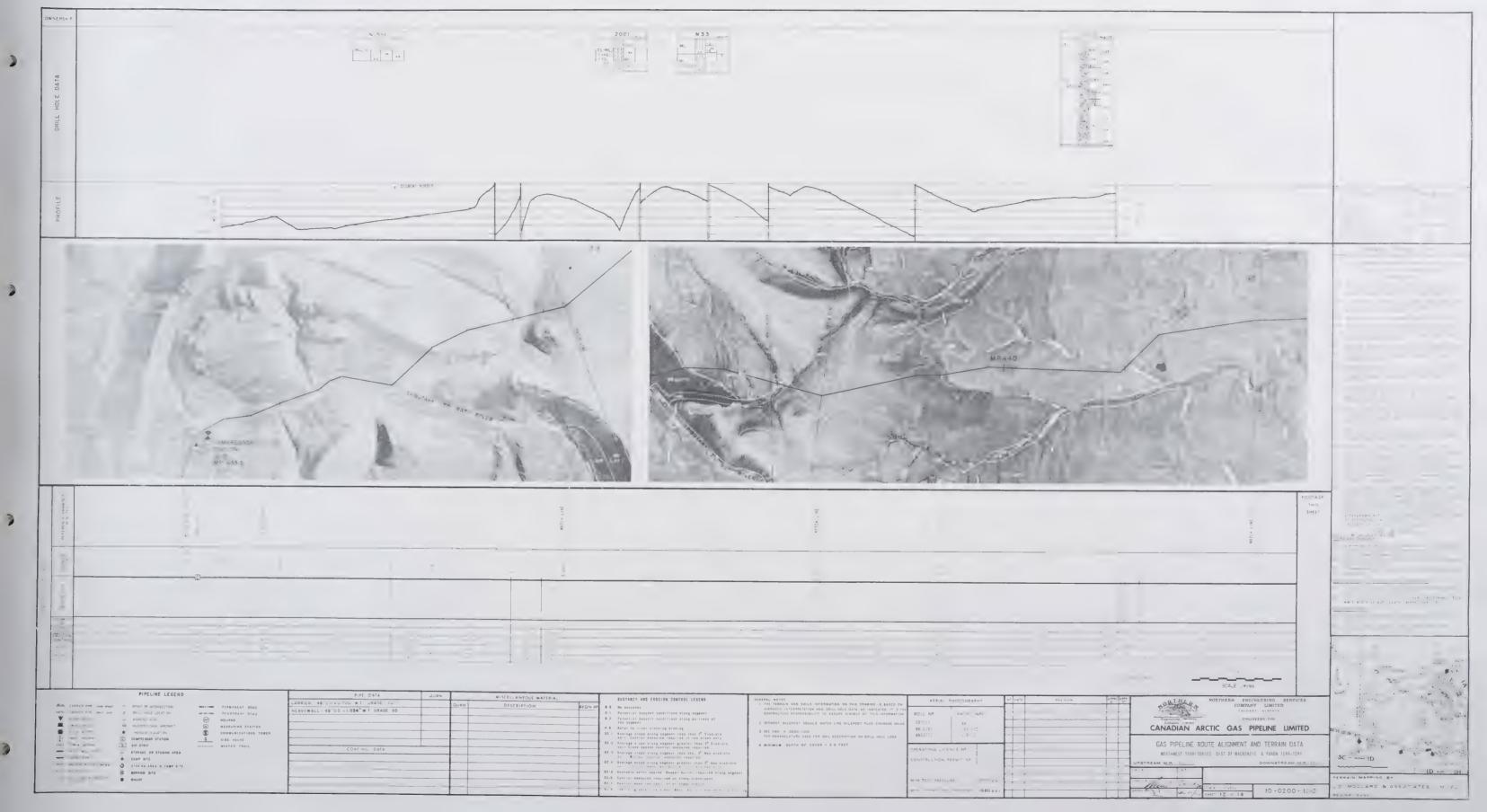


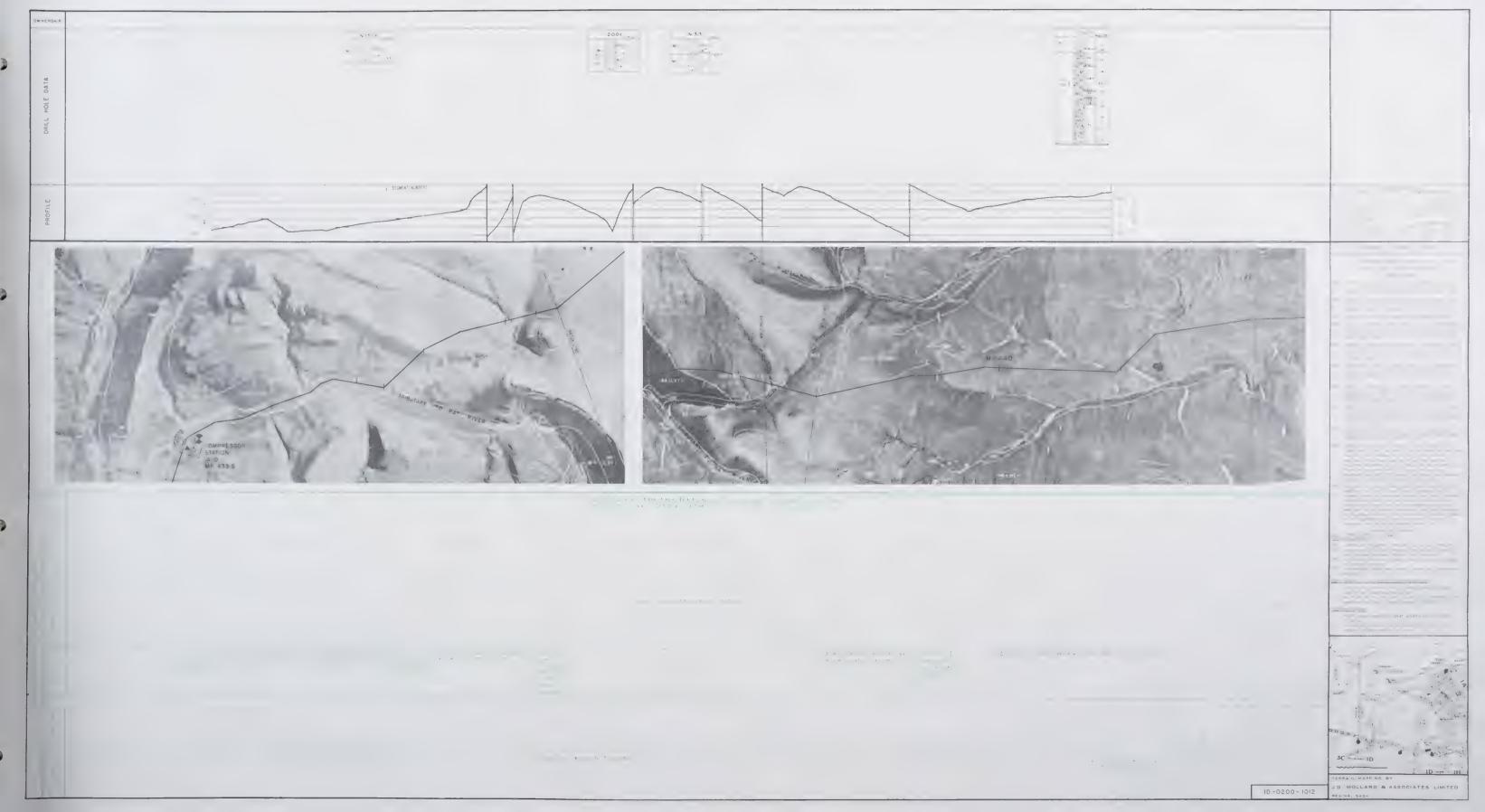


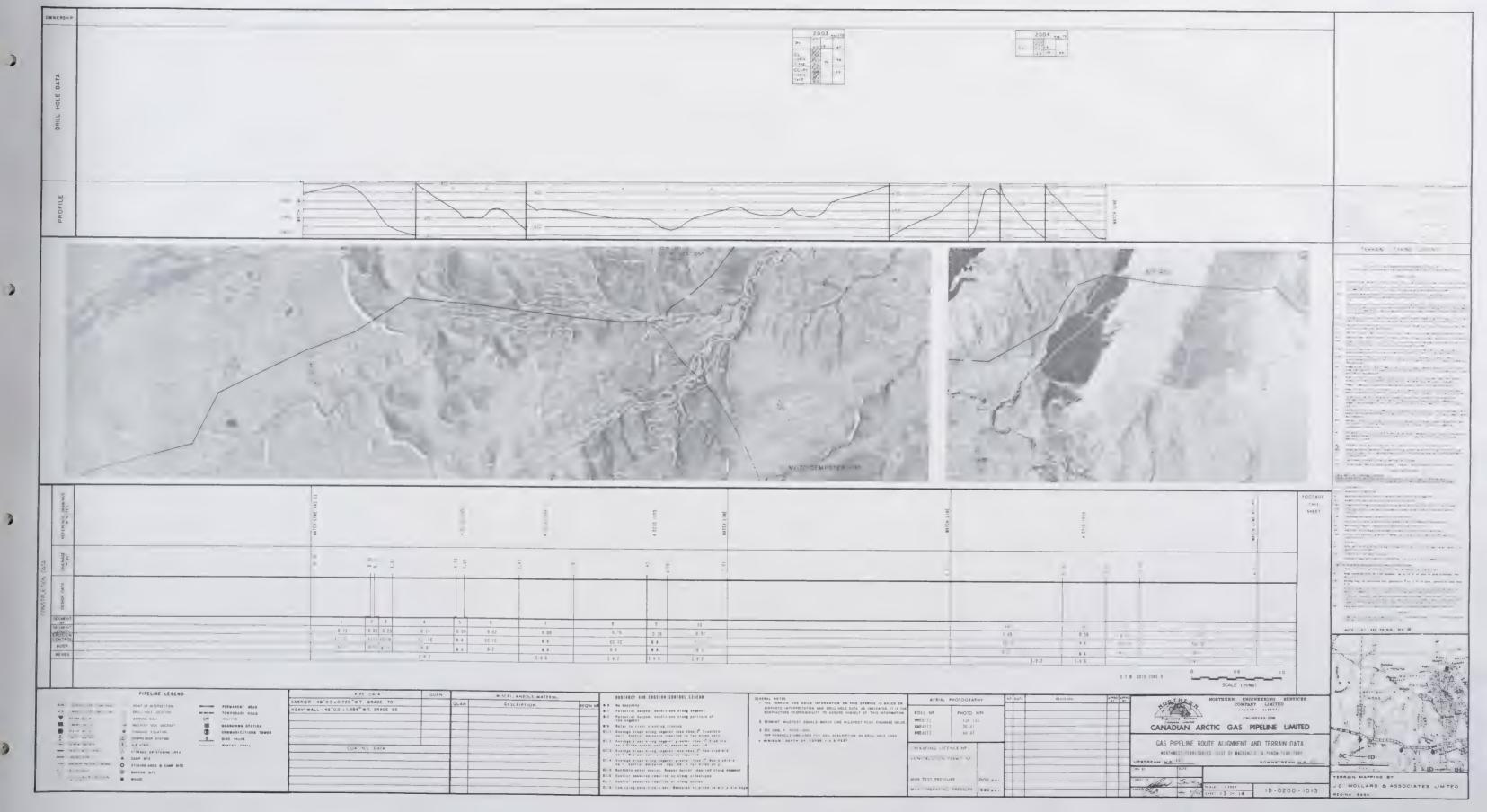


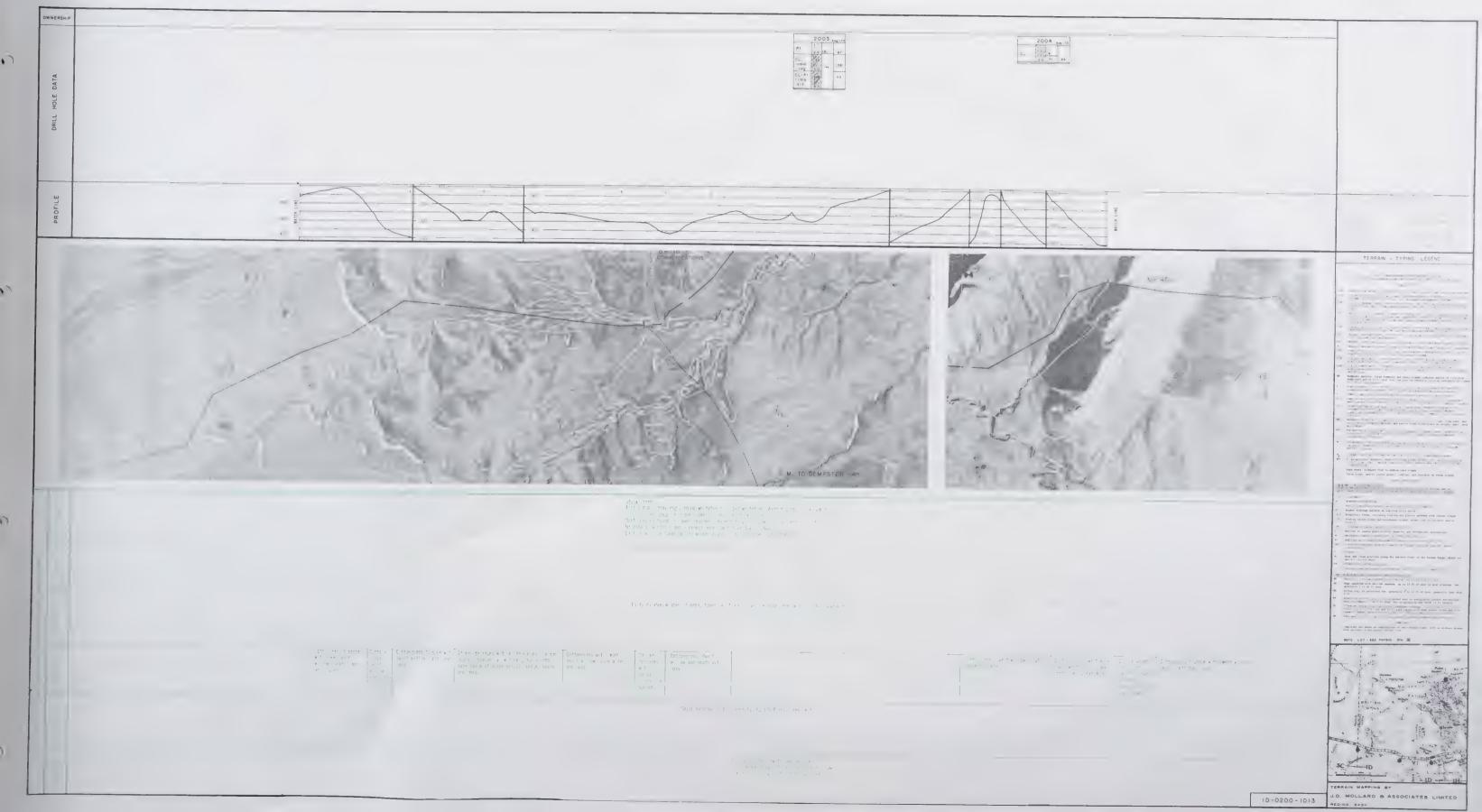


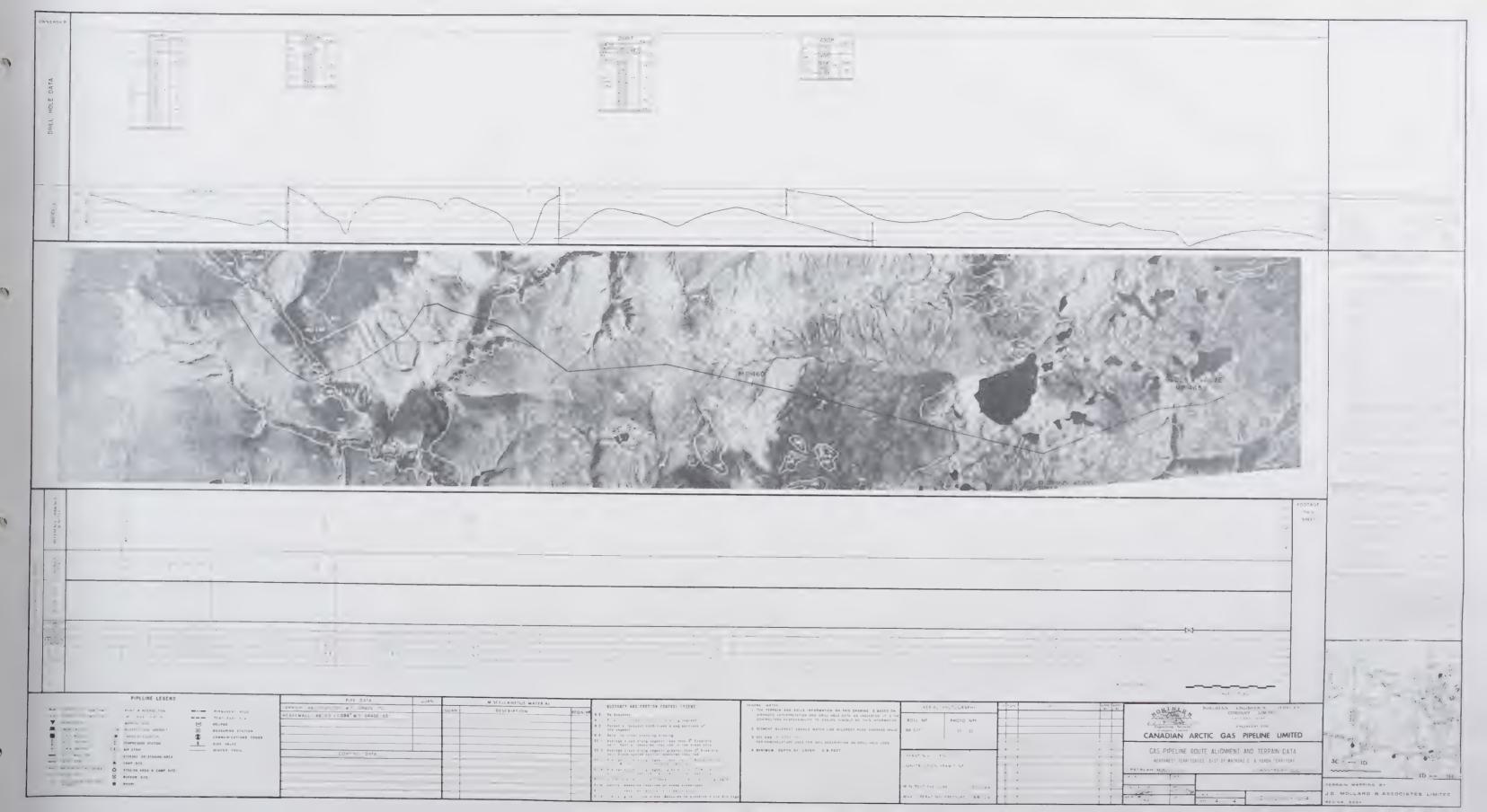


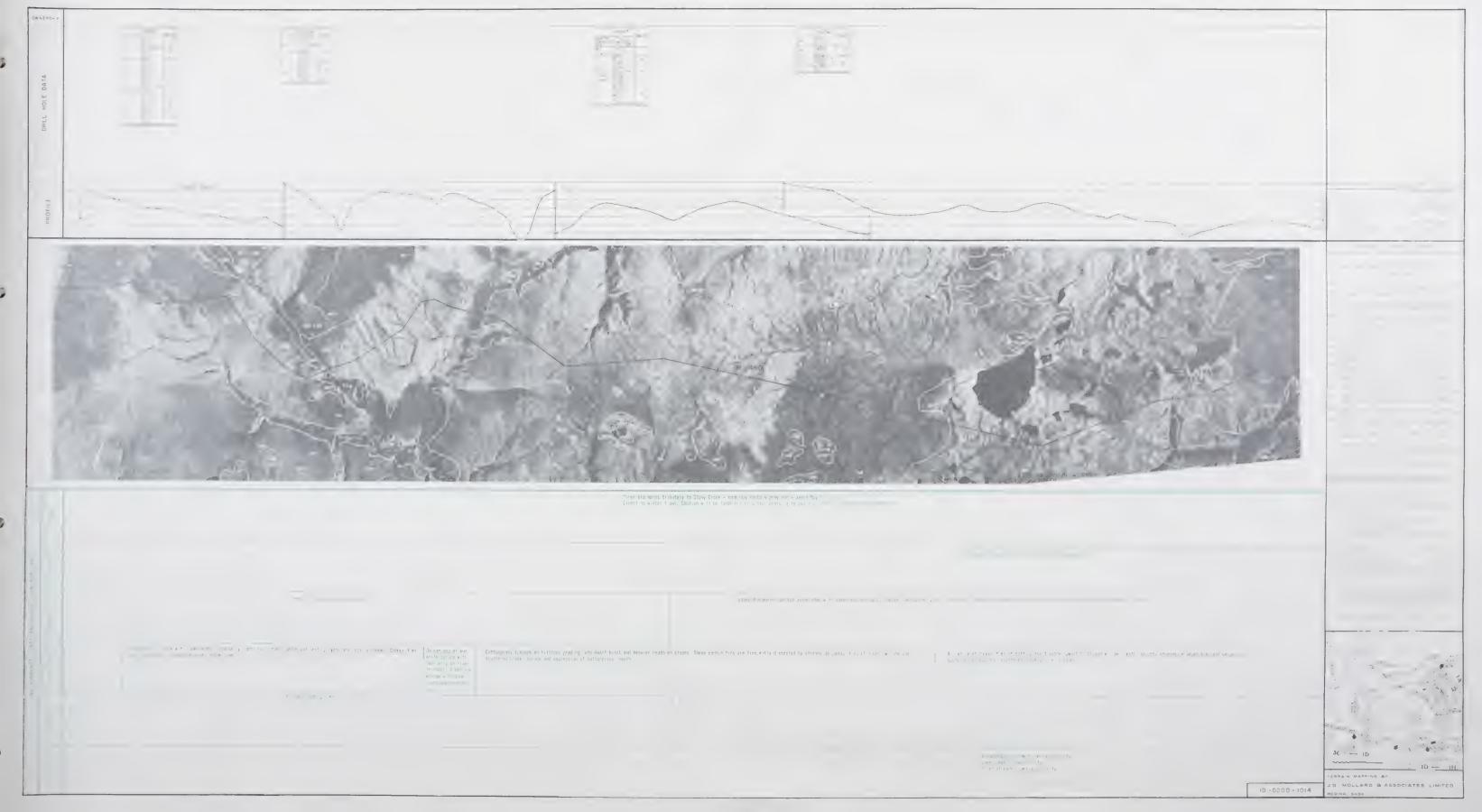


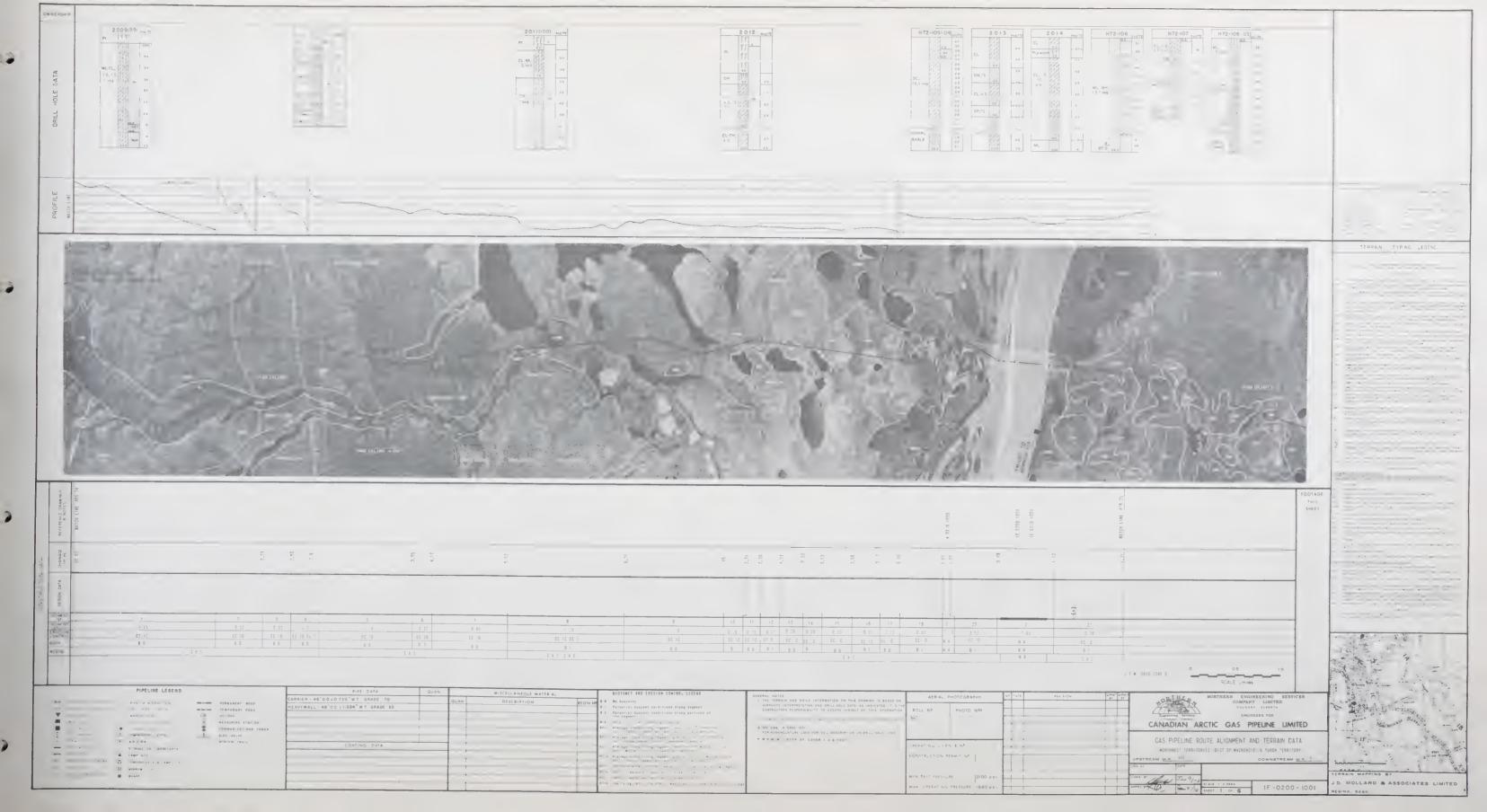


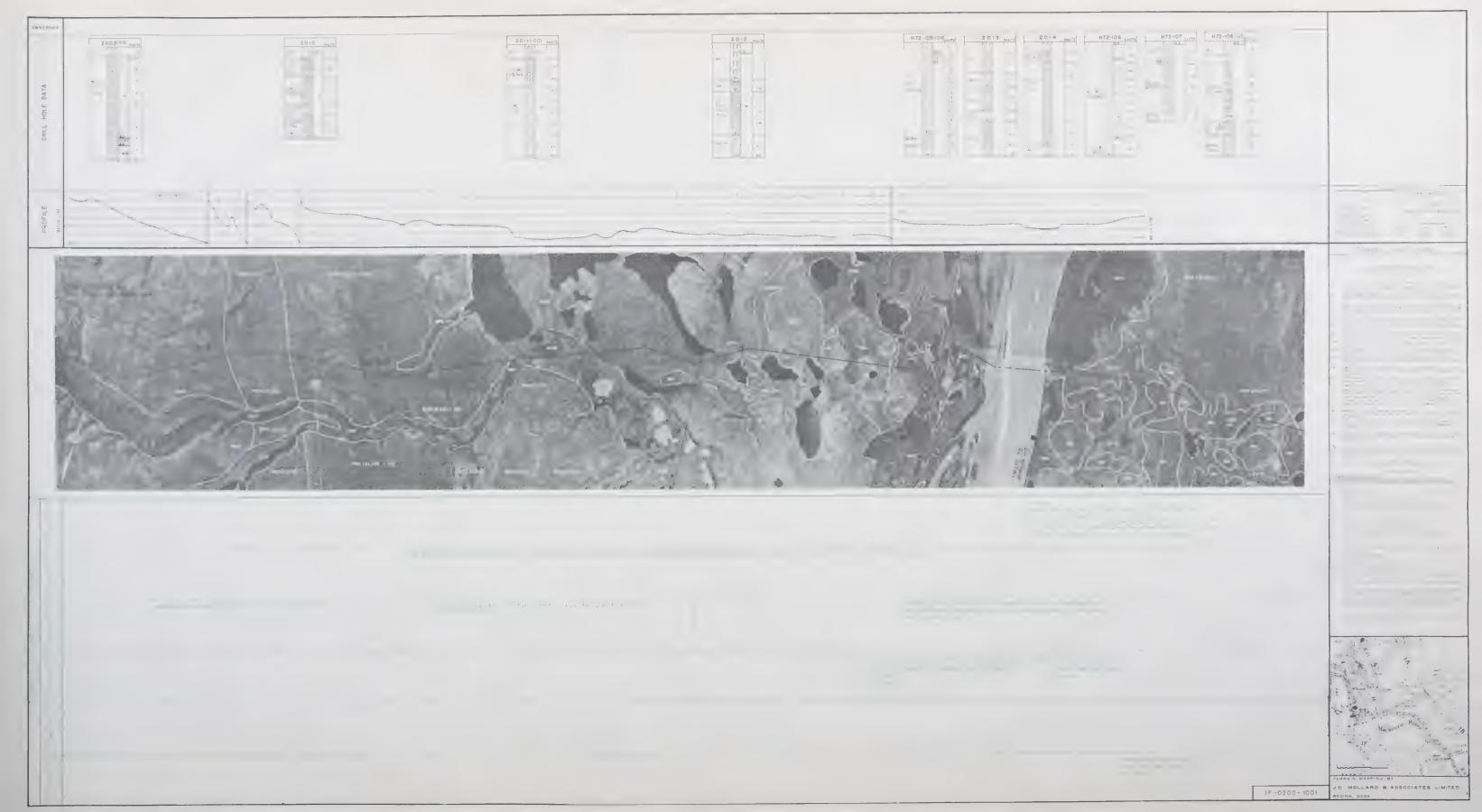


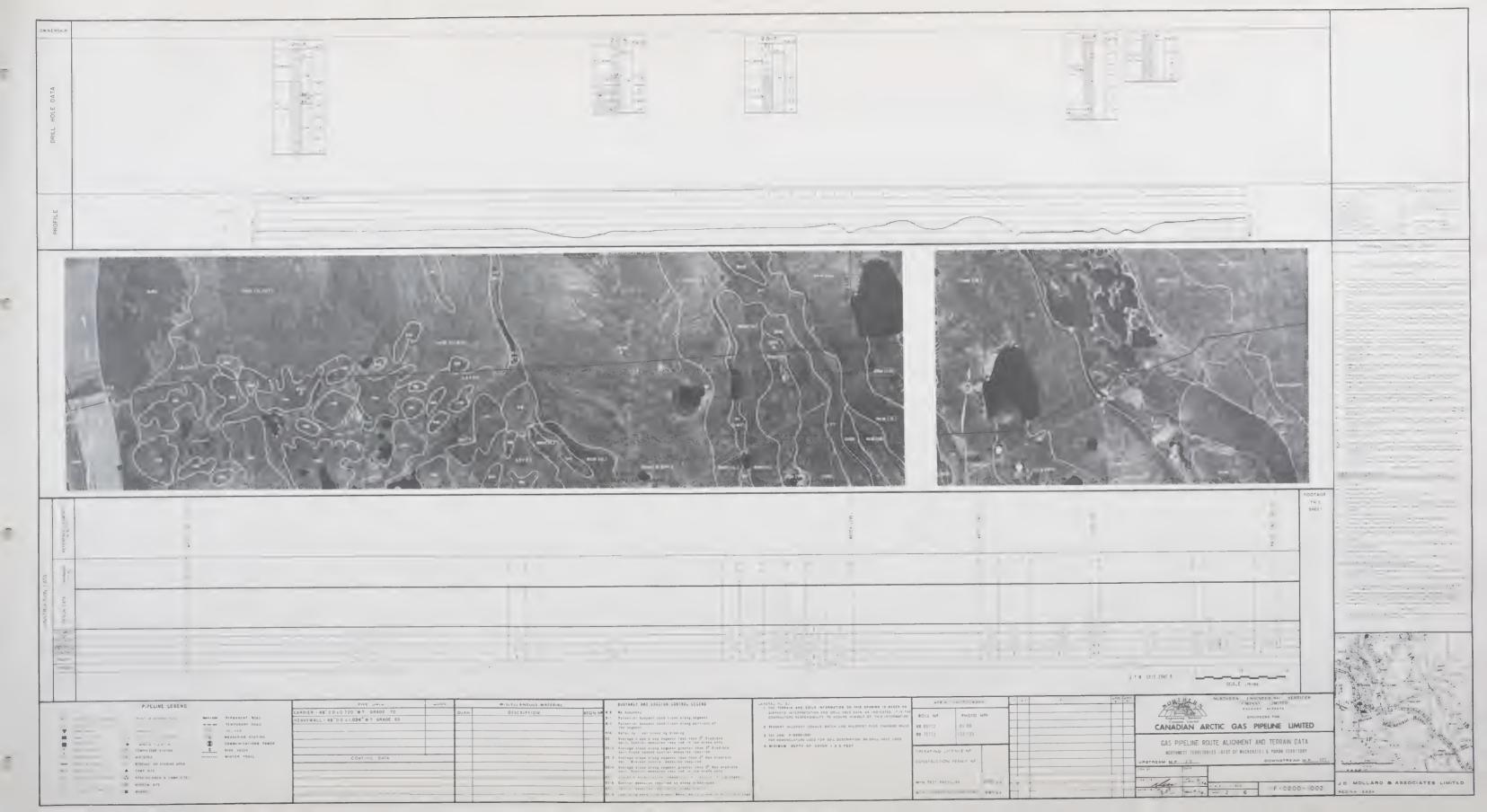


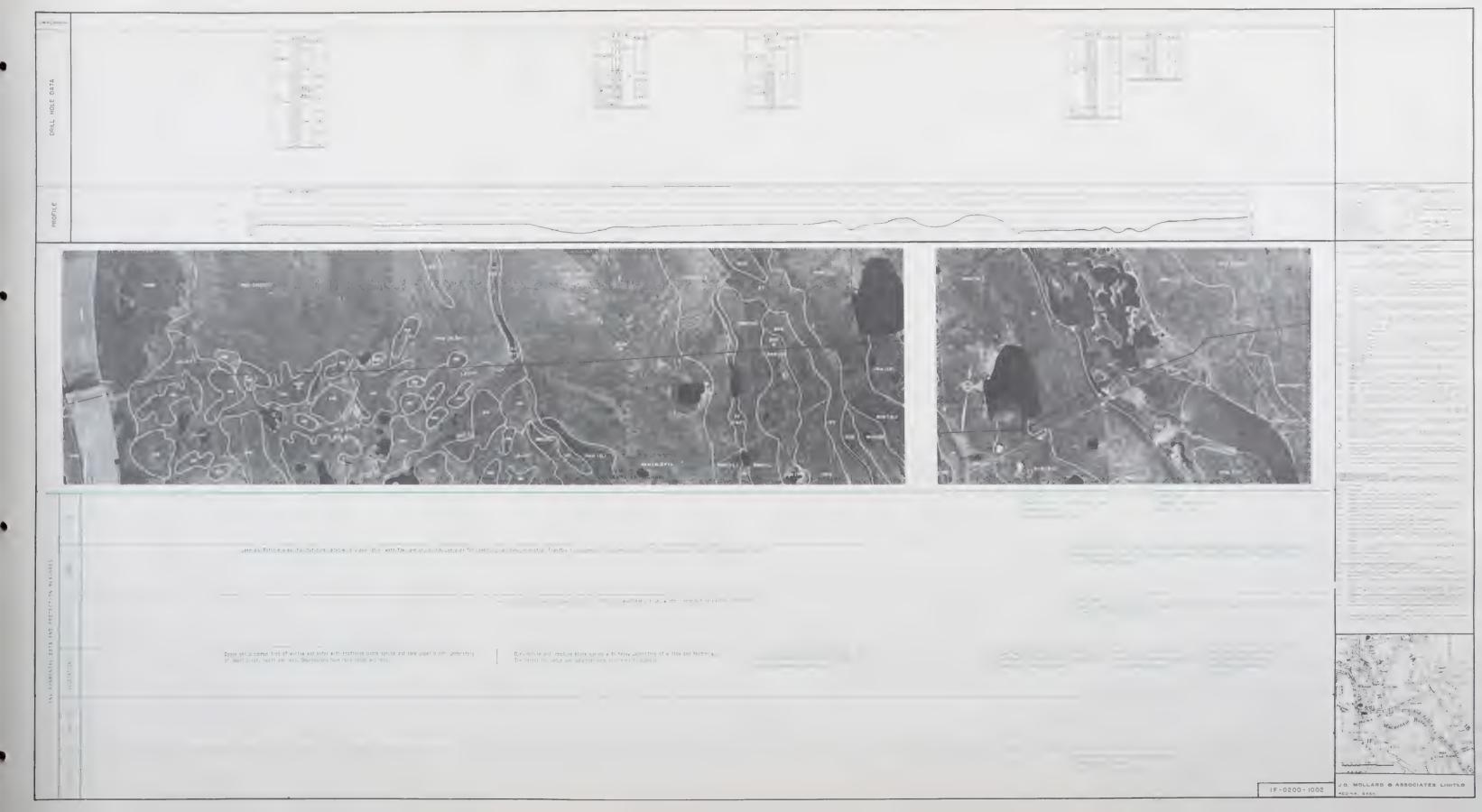


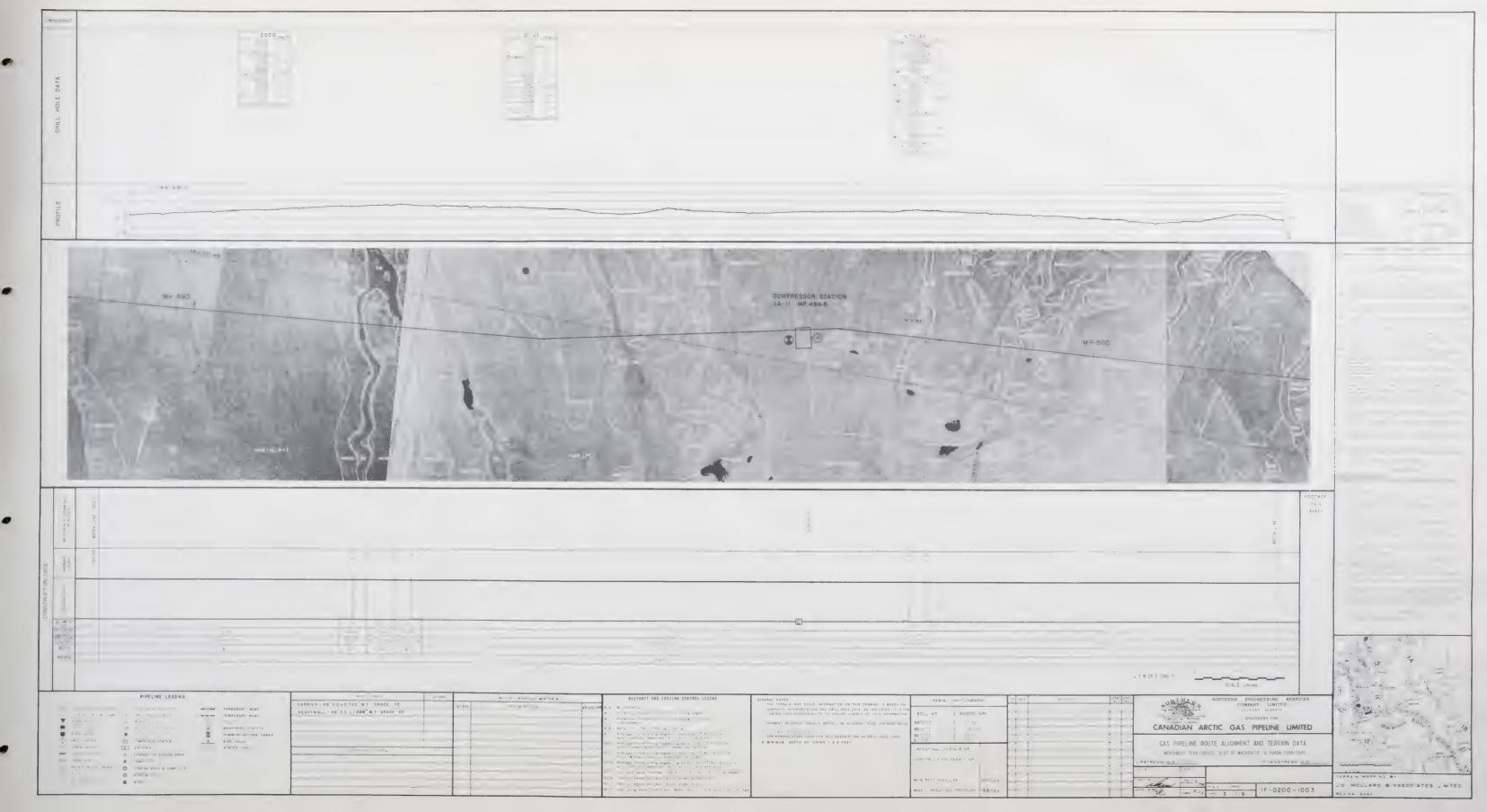




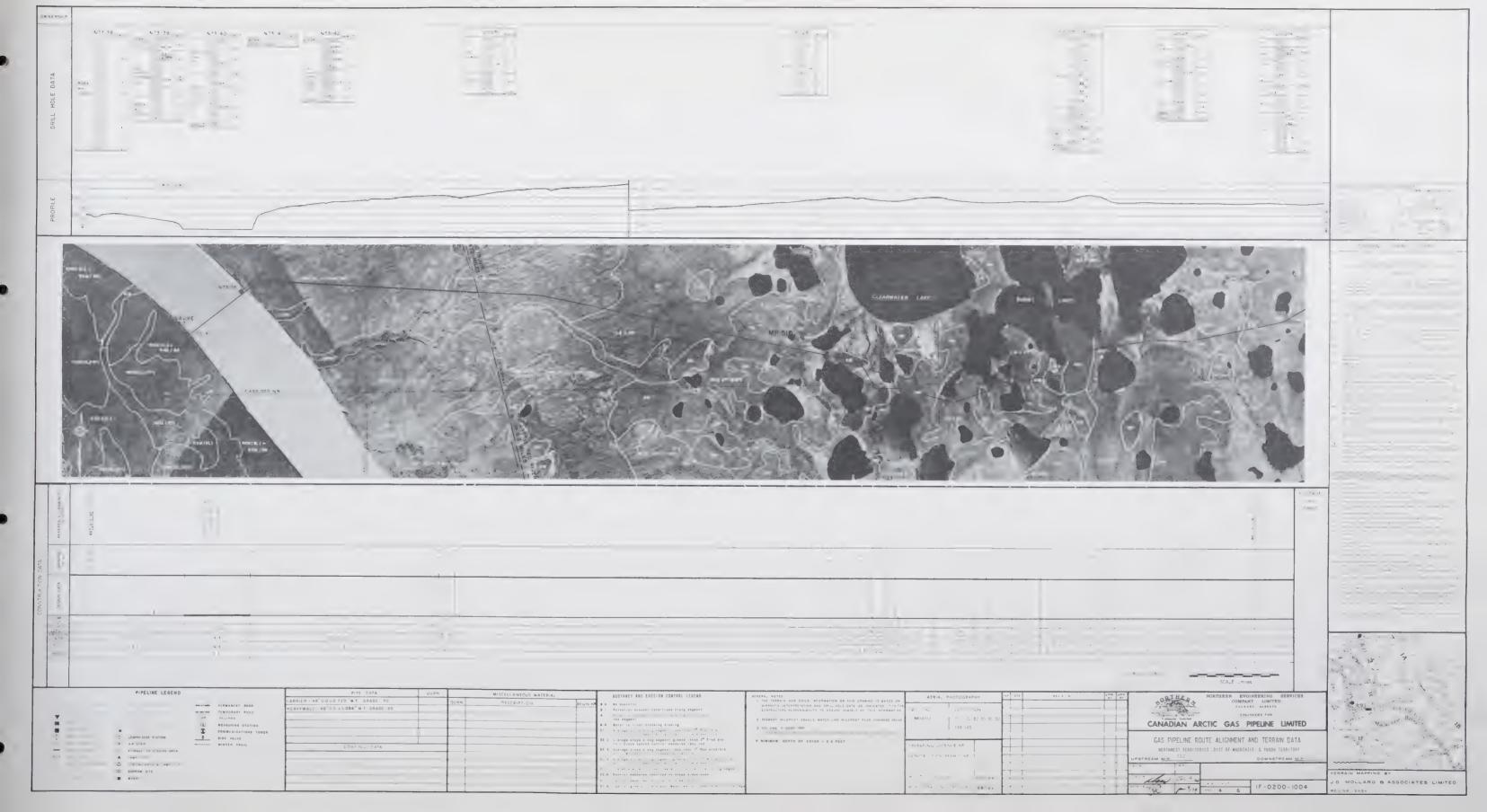




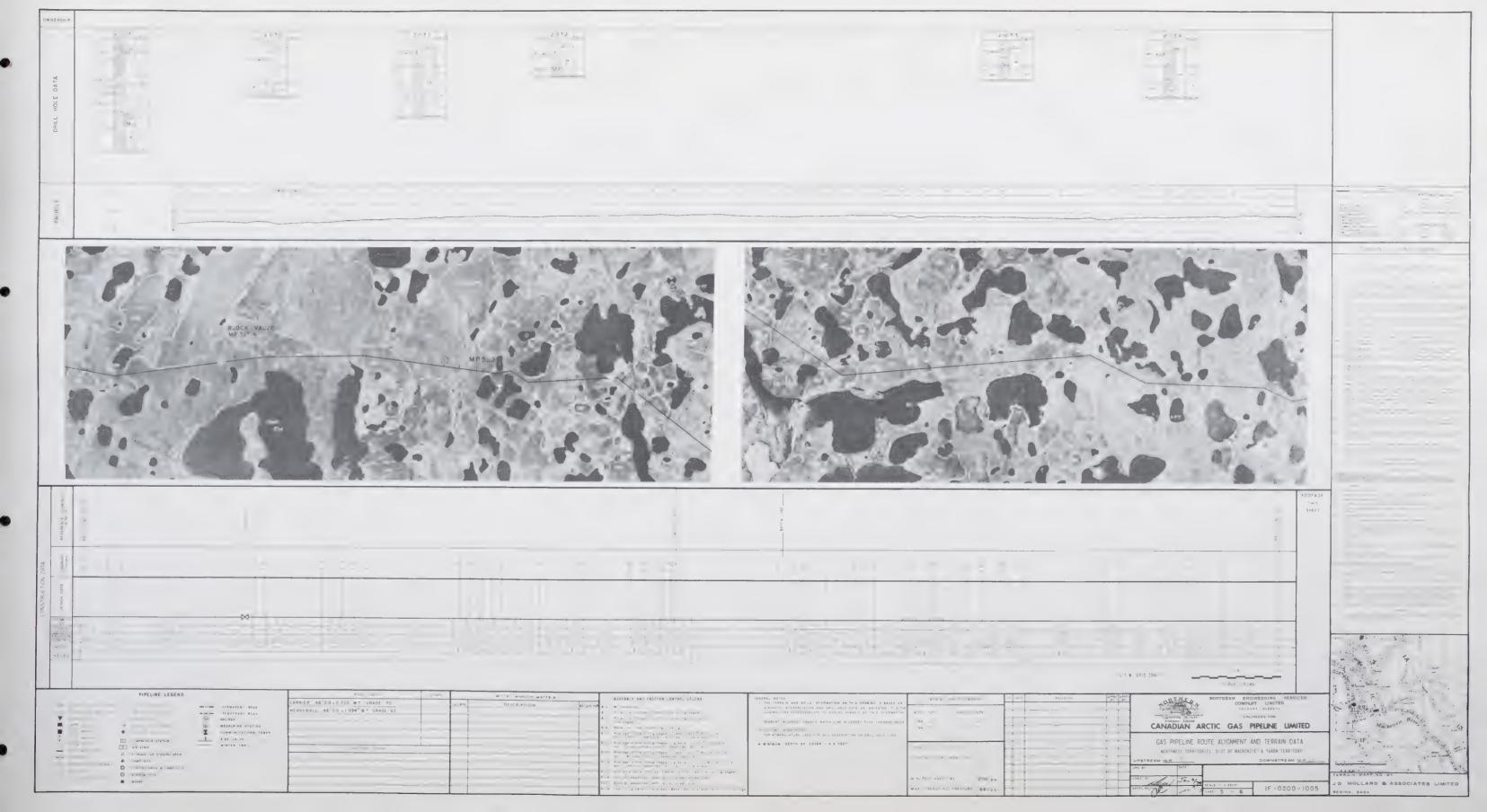




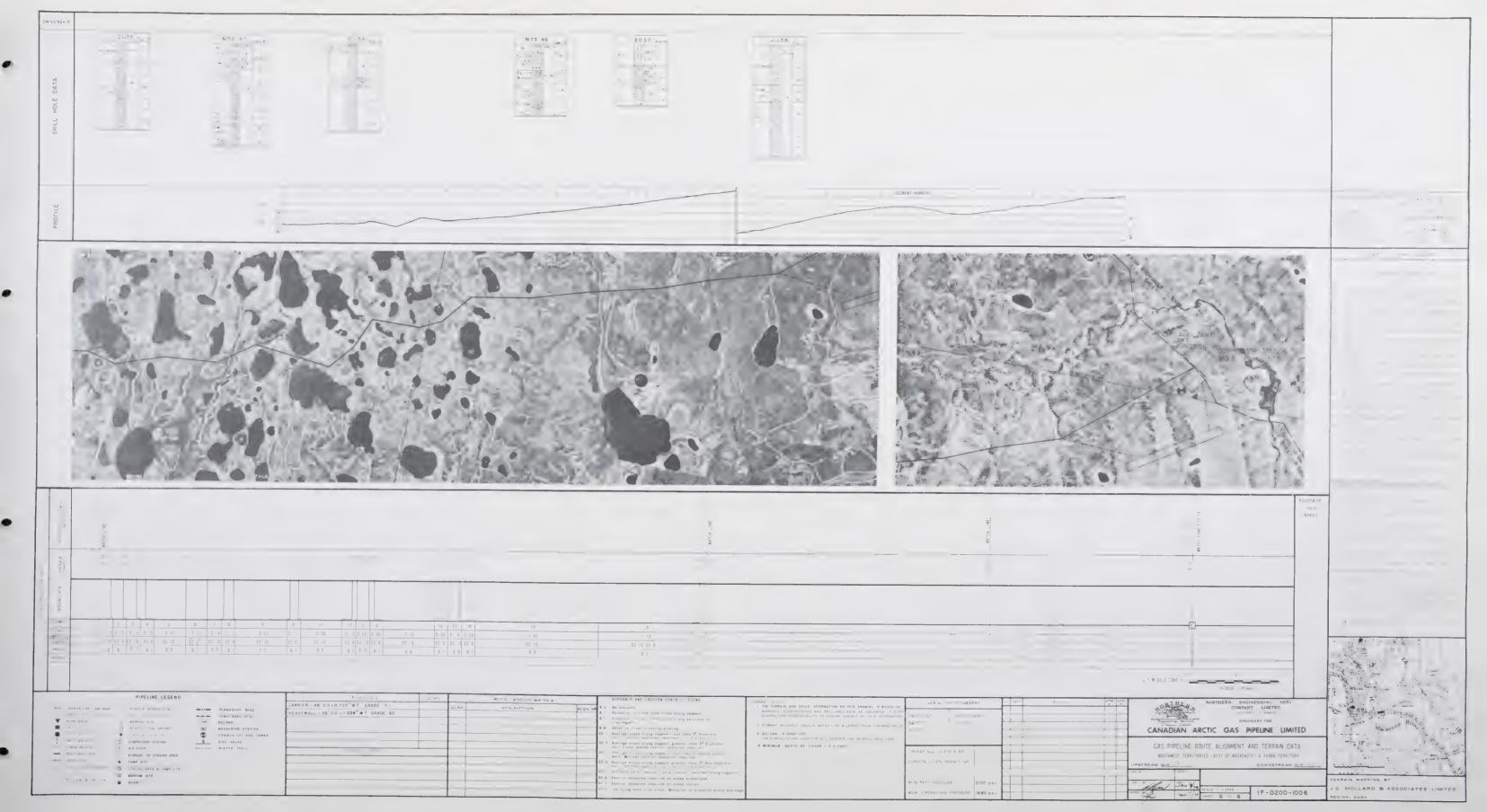














FLOW DIAGRAMS - CANADA

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS FLOW DIAGRAMS FOR THE

INTERIOR ALTERNATIVE PIPELINE ROUTE

VIA THE MARSH FORK OF THE CANNING RIVER.

FLOW DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 8 b 4 of this Application includes flow diagrams for the proposed system. The Prudhoe Bay to Travaillant Lake supply line flow diagrams are based upon the "coastal route". Applicant in this Section 14.e.1 presents similar information based upon an alternative to this "coastal route," the interior route along the Marsh Fork branch of the Canning River, one of two such alternatives available. Flow diagrams for the other alternative route, that along the main branch of the Canning River, are also included in this section.

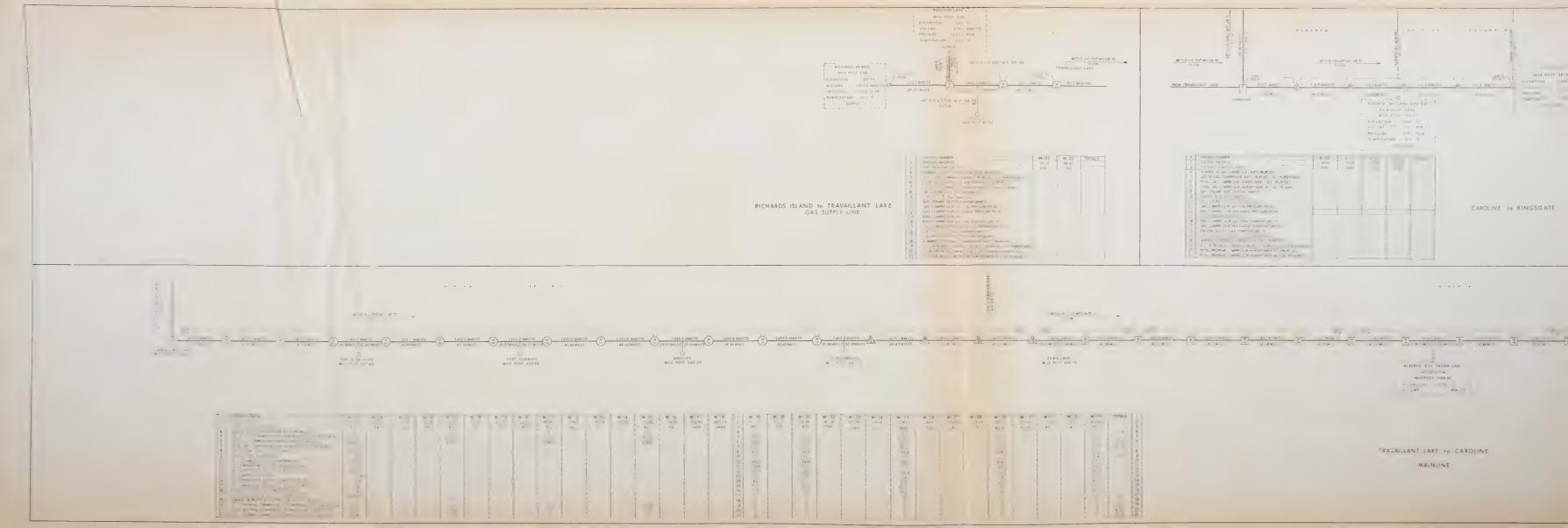
For this route alternative, flow diagrams are presented which show the maximum capacity of Applicant's proposed pipeline system for the first five years of operation, under average winter (October 19 to April 20) and average summer (April 20 to October 19) conditions. The formulae and assumptions used to generate the flow diagrams are given in Section 8 b.2. Flow Formulae and Basic Assumptions. The connecting facilities of Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Company are shown as well as Applicant's facilities in order to demonstrate the capabilities of the combined facilities north of the Canada United States border.

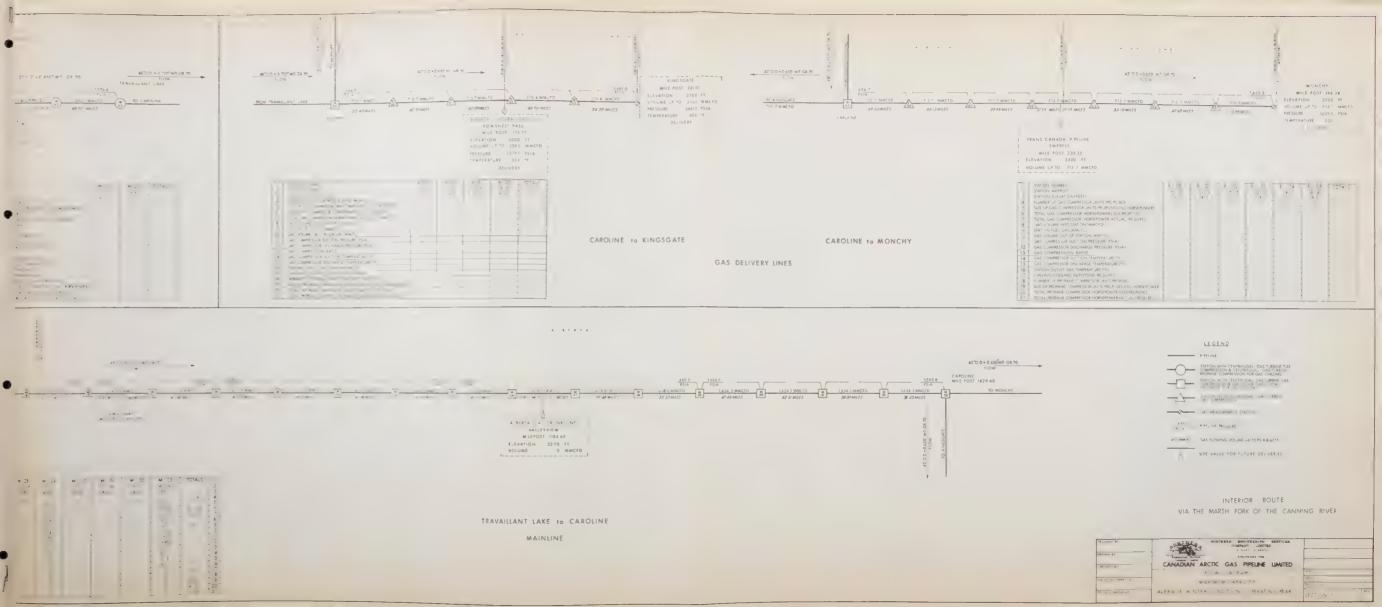
The proposed system includes two gas supply lines which join at the origin of the main line at Travaillant Lake to Caroline. Alberta, and two gas delivery lines which begin at the terminus of the main line near Caroline, as shown in Section 8 a 2, System Map. The data shown on the flow diagrams for the two gas supply lines and the two gas delivery lines are reflect the maximum capacity of the entire system. That is, the sum of the maximum delivery capacities of the two gas supply lines is equal to the maximum capacities of the main line at its inlet, and the sum of the maximum capacities of the two gas delivery lines at their inlets is equal to the maximum delivery capacity of the main line. Each gas supply and gas delivery line has a maximum capacity somewhat in excess of that shown, but these capacities cannot be used simultaneously because the total flow is restricted by the maximum capacity of the main line. The maximum capacity of the main line at its inlet is prorated to each gas supply line in proportion to the design gas volumes from each supply source. The maximum delivery capacity of the main lines is divided equally between the two

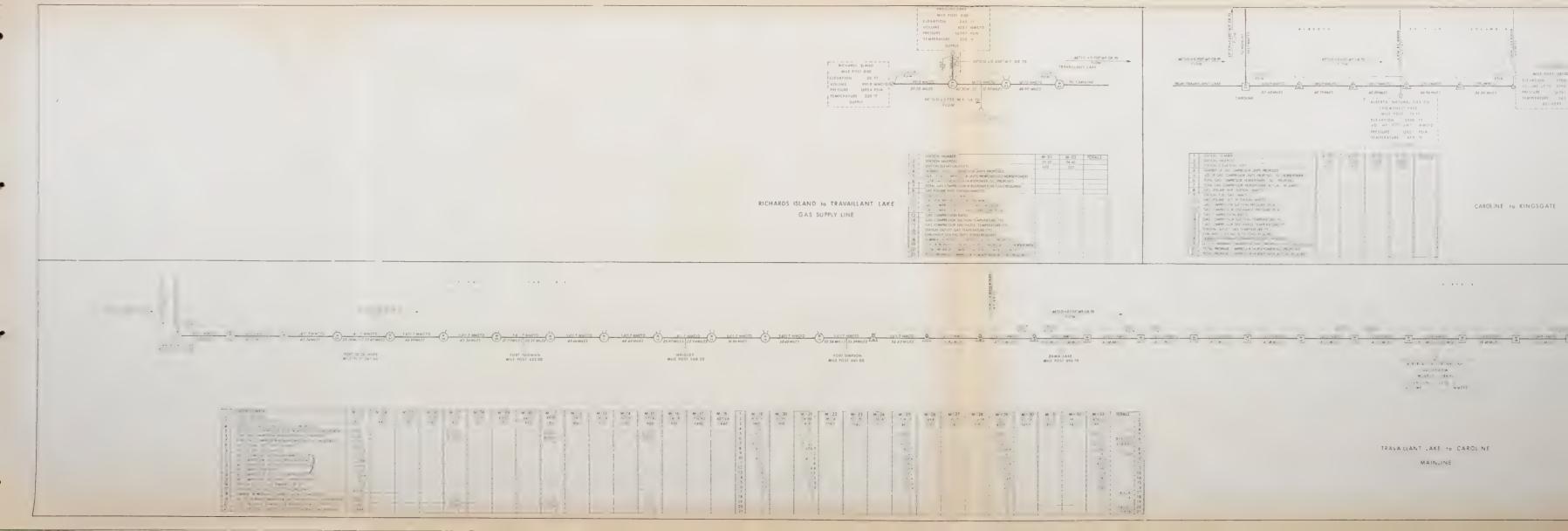
As discussed in detail in Section 8 b 1, System Configuration, compressor station equipment was selected so that no major equipment replacement would be required to transport optimum gas volumes (i.e., those volumes that result in the lowest unit cost of service). As a result, there is excess compressor horsepower available at the compressor stations on the gas supply and gas delivery lines because the volumes in these lines are below optimum levels.

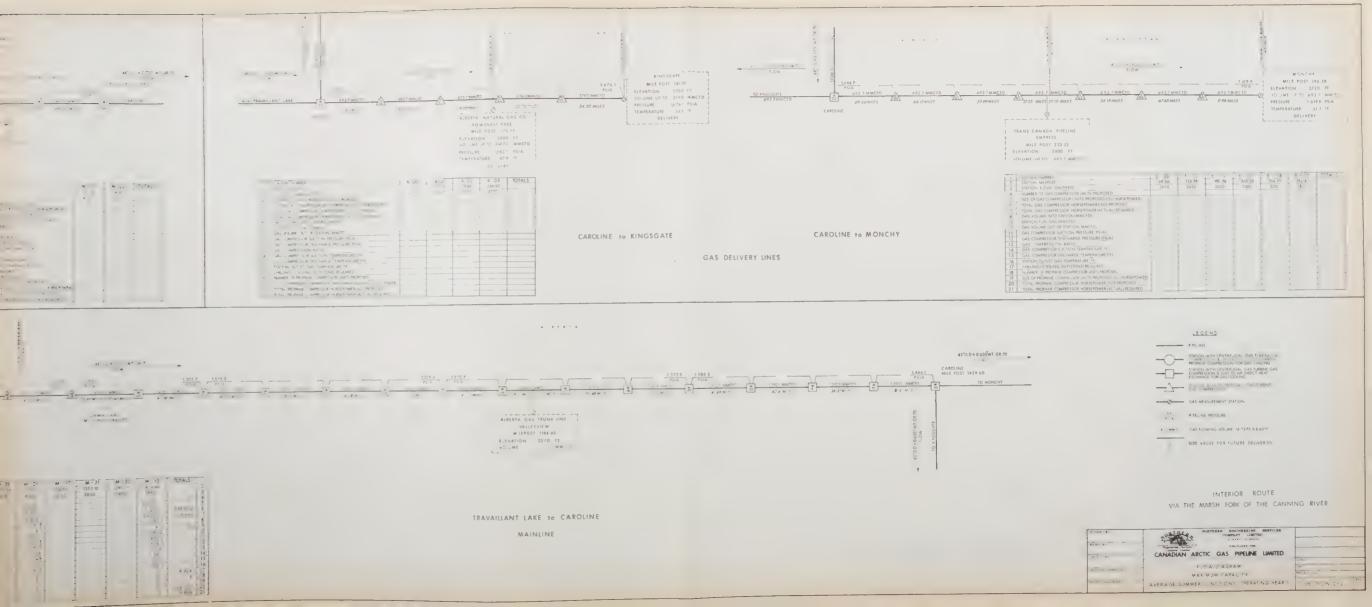
There is also excess compressor horsepower available on the main line of the system in the first operating year as a result of balancing the construction resource requirements for the facilities required for the first and second operating years. Three compressor stations Mil 07, Mil 11 and Mil 15, that are not required by the projected gas volumes until the second operating year, are constructed for the first operating year. In addition, facilities in excess of those required for the first operating year are constructed at Stations Mil 19 Mil 21 Mil 25 Mil 29 and Mil 33. Each of the stations in this latter group requires a single compressor unit for the first year gas volumes, two units are required for the second operating year, and are installed for the first operating year. Similarly, the gas cooling facilities at Stations Mil 21, Mil 25, Mil 29 and Mil 33 are not required until the second operating year but are installed for the first operating year.

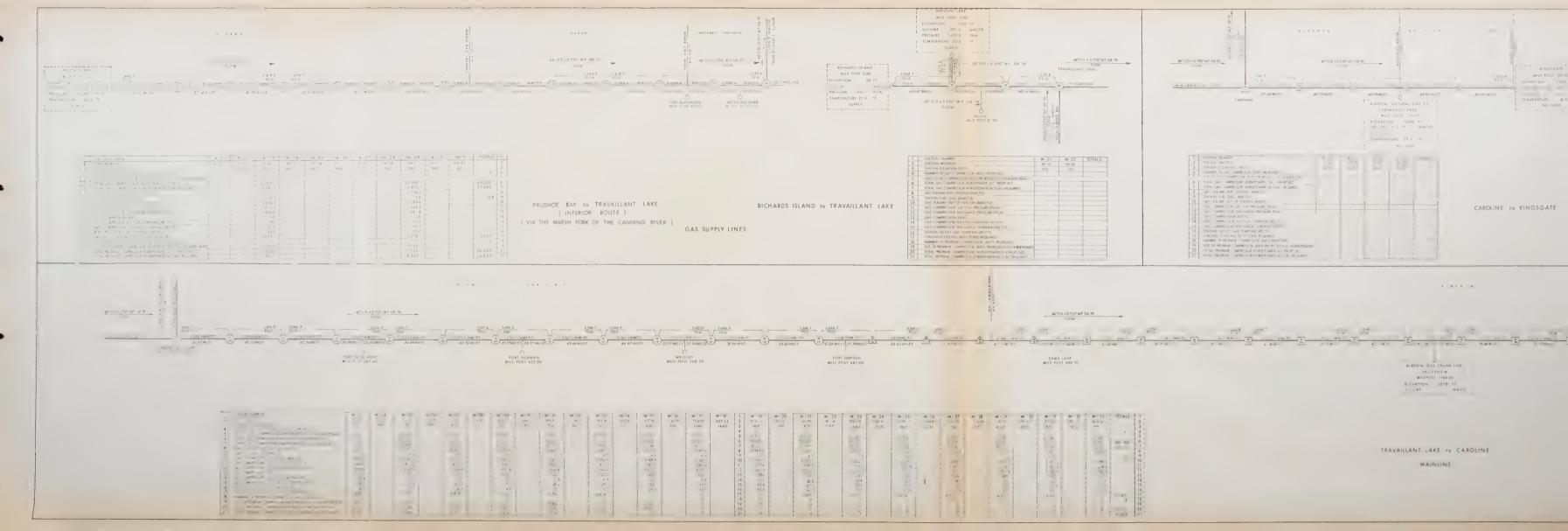
It is essumed that these excess facilities will be completed to the extent they can be started and operated to check out all the equipmen and ensure that the facilities are ready for the second year of operation. The facilities will be available for service but will not normally be used during the first operating year. The flow diagrams for the first operating year, therefore, reflect that the excess facilities are not used but are available.

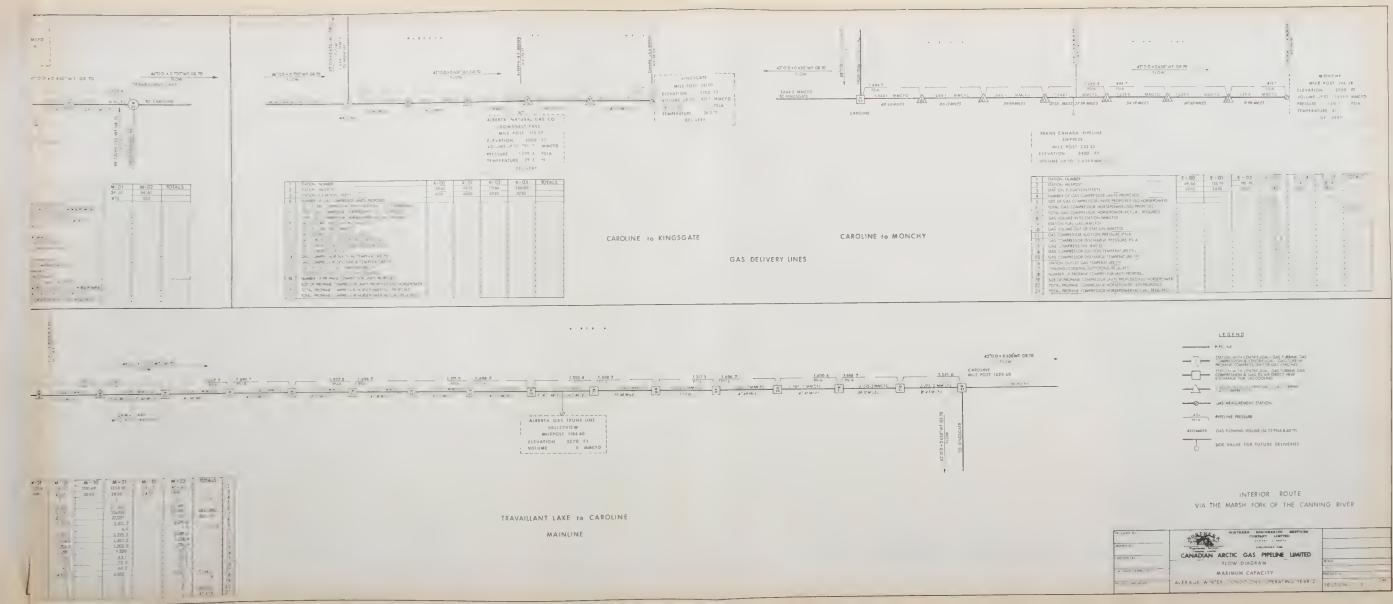


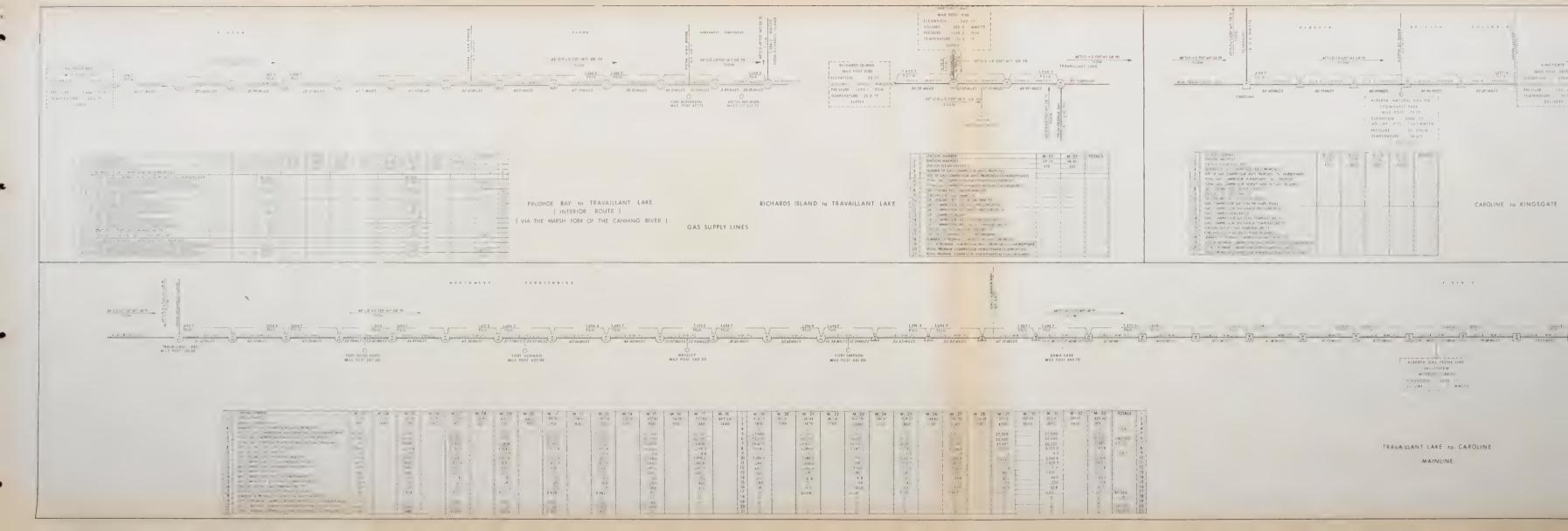


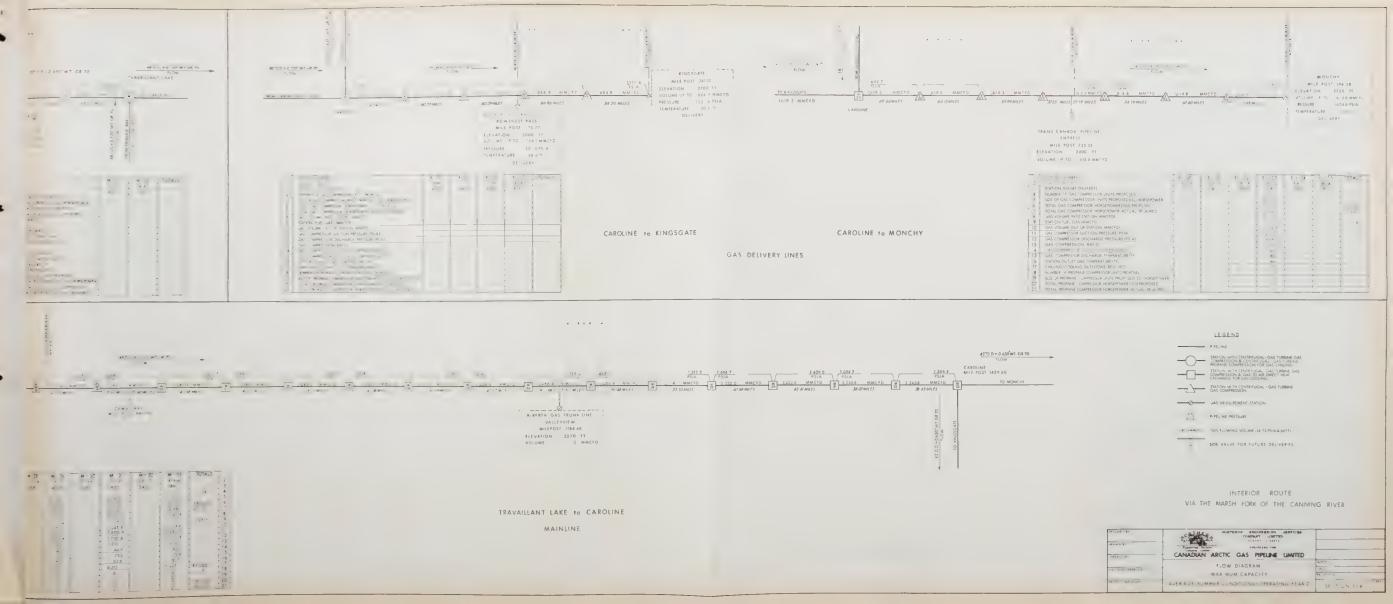












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